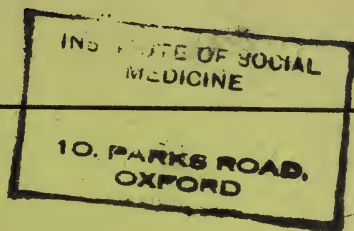


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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

*Health of the County Borough and
Port of Grimsby,*

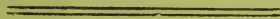
For the Year ending 31st December, 1945,

— BY —

JAMES A. KERR, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough and
Port of Grimsby.

Administrative Tuberculosis Officer
and School Medical Officer.



GRIMSBY:

ROBERTS & JACKSON, Ltd., Printers, 7a & 9 Maude Street.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(56 members.)

CHAIRMAN :—ALDERMAN C. E. FRANKLIN, J.P.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN :—COUNCILLOR J. F. S. JONES.

SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

Hospitals and Tuberculosis Joint .. Alderman C. H. WILKINSON, M.B.E.,
J.P.

Venereal Diseases Alderman C. H. WILKINSON, M.B.E., J.P.

Port Health Councillor G. H. THOMPSON

Sanitary Alderman J. W. LANCASTER

Tuberculosis Care Alderman C. E. FRANKLIN, J.P.

(with 16 co-opted members)

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Maternity and Child Welfare (20 members)

Chairman : Councillor J. C. B. OLSEN.

Deputy Chairman : Councillor Mrs. LARMOUR

(with 9 co-opted members).

Care of Mental Defectives (18 members)

Chairman : Alderman M. BLOOM.

Deputy-Chairman : Councillor Mrs. GARLICK

(with 2 co-opted lady members).

LOCAL ACTS, ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH.

LOCAL ACTS.

- The Great Grimsby Improvement Act, 1853.
- The Grimsby Improvement Act, 1869.
- The Grimsby Extension and Improvement Act, 1889.
- The Grimsby Corporation Act, 1921.
- The Grimsby Corporation Act, 1927.
- The Grimsby Corporation (Dock, &c.) Act, 1929.
- The Grimsby, Cleethorpes and District (Water, etc.) Act, 1937.

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

- The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
- The Private Street Works Act, 1892.
- The Public Libraries Acts.
- The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. (Parts II., IV., VI. & X)
- The Public Health Act, 1925—(Sections 13 to 33 and 35 of Part II.)

BYE LAWS.

- Common Lodging Houses, 1892.
- Offensive Trades, 1892.
- Public Bathing, 1892.
- Nuisances, 1892, 1898, 1901, and 1923.
- Houses-let-in-Lodgings, 1903.
- Water Closets—under Section 157 of P.H.A., 1875, and Section 23 of P.H.A.A.A., 1890.
- Section 23 of Municipal Corporations Act, 1882.
- Premises where Food is prepared or cooked, 1926.
- Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures, 1926.
- Conduct of persons waiting in streets to enter public vehicles, 1930.
- Smoke Abatement, 1936.
- New Streets, 1937.
- Nursing Homes, 1938.
- Employment of Children and street trading by Young Persons, 1938.
- Seamen's Lodging Houses, 1938.
- Building Byelaws, 1939.
- Slaughterhouses, 1939.
- Parking Places, 1941.
- Fouling of Footways by Dogs, 1942.

LOCAL REGULATIONS.

- Grimsby Port Health Authority Regulations.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Staff of the Public Health Department on the 31st December, 1945, was as follows :—

MEDICAL STAFF—(a) Whole-time :—

J. A. KERR, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., *Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Medical Officer under the Mental Deficiency Acts and Medical Inspector of Aliens.*

J. M. VINE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., *Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Clinical Tuberculosis Officer and Medical Inspector of Aliens.*
(With U.N.R.R.A. as from 9-3-1944).

JANET W. HEPBURN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., *Senior Assistant Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare.*

RACHEL HALPERIN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., *Assistant Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare, and Assistant School Medical Officer.*

D. J. CAMPBELL, F.R.C.P. (Ed.), D.P.H., L.D.S., *Venereal Diseases Medical Officer.*

J. GLEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., *Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.*

CHRISTINA A. GUNN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., *Resident Medical Officer, Corporation Hospital.* (With H.M. Forces).

C. R. MACDONALD, F.R.C.S.E., M.R.C.O.G., *Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist*—jointly with the Lindsey County Council.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

BOROUGH :—

- *† H. PARKINSON, *Chief Sanitary Inspector.*
- *† H. CORMACK, *Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector.*
- *† E. H. LAND, *Assistant Sanitary Inspector.*
- *† E. HOUSECROFT, " " "
- *† A. MANSON " " "
- *† T. C. CORMACK " " " (Appointed 1-12-1945).
- T. H. R. JOHNSON, *Disinfectors* (With H.M. Forces).

PORT :—

- *† A. TREVETHICK, *Port Health Inspector.* (Resigned 6-11-1945).
- *† J. D. SYME, *Port Health Inspector.* (Appointed 8-10-1945).
- *† G. B. SEGROTT, *Assistant Port Health Inspector.*
- *† T. J. E. FORD, " " "

* Holds Certificate of Royal San. Inst. as Inspector.

† Holds Certificate of Royal San. Inst. for Meat and other Foods.

HEALTH VISITORS.

- Miss F. S. HIGLEY, *Superintendent*, 1, 2, 3.
- Mrs. C. E. CHAPMAN, 1, 2. Miss I. SYLVESTER, 1, 2, 3.
- Mrs. M. SHANNAN, 1, 2. Mrs. I. HALDANE, 1, 2, 3. (Resigned 31-12-1945).
- Miss E. SPROSTON, 1, 2. (Retired 30-6-1945) Mrs. B. SMITH, 1, 2, 3.
- Miss R. E. BRAYBROOKS, 1, 2, 3 Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

1. Certificate of Central Midwives Board.
2. General trained Nurse.
3. Health Visitors' Certificate of R.S.I.

CLERICAL.

T. E. DAVIDSON, Chief Clerk.	Miss E. B. MASON (M. & C.W.) 17-7-45
R. TULLOCH.	
E. BROWN (also Vaccination Officer).	S. NASH. (Appointed 4-6-1945).
W. R. GALE.	Miss M. BELL, (M. & C.W.
D. AMERY (With H.M. Forces).	With H.M. Forces).
J. STAMP (do. do.)	Miss J. M. WERGE (M. & C.W.).
V. A. LEES (do. do.)	Miss G. M. ROGERS (M. & C.W.).
Miss J. SHAW (Temporary).	
Mrs. M. M. TYLER (Temporary).	
Miss J. MALLINSON (Temporary).	
Miss D. POPPLETON (M. & C.W.—temporary).	
Mrs. R. HARRIS (do. do.).	
Mrs. D. M. LYNCH (Port Health—temporary).	

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

Miss E. M. WOULD, *Petition Officer and Mental Welfare Visitor.*
 Miss C. M. GEMMELL, *Supervisor, Occupation Centre.*
 Miss I. WESTOBY, *Assistant at Occupation Centre.*
 Mrs. L. A. WILLERTON do. do.
 Miss M. BEECH, *Pupil Assistant, Occupation Centre.*
 Miss J. PARTINGTON, *Clerk (With H.M. Forces).*
 Miss L. M. KAY, *Clerk.*

V.D. CLINIC.

F. G. RADFORD, *Laboratory Technician.*
 H. THOMAS, *Orderly.*
 Mrs. M. C. FULFORD, *Nurse. 1, 2.*
 T. BAKER, *Laboratory Assistant. (With H.M. Forces).*
 G. H. CHANDLER, *Laboratory Assistant. (Temporary).*

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.

Miss A. WEBSTER, <i>Superintendent. 1, 2.</i>	
Miss D. DAVY, 1, 2.	Mrs. A. THACKER, 1.
Mrs. P. E. DAVEY, 1, 2 (Resigned 30-11-1945).	
Miss D. G. INKPEN, 1.	Miss M. M. B. WILLIAMS, 1.
Miss E. MARSHALL, 1, 2.	Miss I. DRANSFIELD, 1, 2.
Miss M. RAMSDEN, 1, 2.	Miss P. TOOGOOD, 1, 2.
Miss A. SMITH, 1, 2.	Mrs. C. CHAPMAN, 1, 2 (Resigned 23-7-1945).

1. State Certified Midwife. 2. State Registered Nurse.

CORPORATION HOSPITAL.

Miss E. D. MACKENZIE, R.R.C., *Matron.*

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME.

Miss M. L. ARCHER, *Matron.*

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the County Borough of Grimsby.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present the Annual Report on the Health Services of the Borough for the year 1945, for most of which I was not in charge of the Department. During the first three months of the year the post of Medical Officer of Health was held by Dr. W. R. Taylor, and then Dr. Janet W. Hepburn carried on in a most efficient manner until my return from service in H.M. Forces on 28th November, 1945.

During the year the health of the Borough remained satisfactory with no epidemic of major importance. With the cessation of hostilities the improvement in general cleanliness was more than maintained and there was not a marked amount of infectious skin conditions. The number of cases of diphtheria fell from 150 to 53 with only one death. The percentage of children under the age of fifteen who have been immunised is 58, and it reflects great credit on the staff in war time that this figure has been maintained. This work is being steadily pursued. The infantile death rate of 47 was the lowest ever recorded in Grimsby.

The tuberculosis work continues in considerable volume. Any diminution of the number of cases infected while working in factories is counterbalanced by the number of cases arising among those who have been serving with H.M. Forces. The amount of thoracic surgery has been considerable, 105 operations having been performed. In addition to the Lindsey County Council facilities have also been extended to the Norfolk County Council.

Towards the end of the year a new form of work had to be undertaken in increasing amount by the depleted staff of sanitary inspectors. This was the supervision of the repair and rehabilitation of dilapidated premises de-requisitioned by the Service Departments.

Because of housing difficulties, the number of cases desiring admission to the Municipal Maternity Home continued to rise, and with the termination of hostilities staffing difficulties became more acute.

At the end of the year arrangements were made for every expectant mother at ante-natal clinics to have her blood tested for the presence of Rh. factor, and arrangements were also made for screening of the chest at the Chest Clinic. It is considered that the arrangements for ante-natal examination are more comprehensive than any other local authority in England.

The release of the Nunsthorpe clinic by the civil defence service was of great assistance in increasing the ante-natal facilities, and progress was made in reconditioning the Watkin Street clinic. These two clinics equipped originally for the social services were of inestimable value to the local authority in war time for civil defence purposes, but their use for that purpose during the war was a great handicap to the social services.

The local inspector of the N.S.P.C.C. has had to take repeated action in respect to neglectful parents, and has been of the greatest assistance to the Department.

The percentage of children vaccinated was 30·2 as compared with 21 in 1944. It is pleasing to know that the farce and waste of time of the conscientious objection clause to vaccination is shortly to come to an end.

The condition in respect to the milk supply continues to improve. It is estimated that the position in the Borough is now as follows:—Pasteurised milk 58 per cent.; milk which has been Pasteurised but not sold as such 6 per cent.; and sterilised milk 30 per cent. Thus there is only 6 per cent. of milk sold which has not been heat treated.

The regional slaughtering scheme continues to function throwing additional work on the depleted staff of sanitary inspectors. The need for a municipal abattoir is as great as ever.

The purity of the town water supply remains above suspicion, and careful precautions are always taken by the staff of the Water Board. It seems unfortunate that in these days of restricted soap rationing that mechanical and financial considerations preclude the softening of the local water supply in bulk. The laity have an erroneous impression that the excessive hard water is of value to health. The hardness could be reduced 75 per cent. without any detriment to the health of the public.

Another improvement which is long overdue and is probably held up because of lack of equipment, is that all refuse collection vehicles in the Borough should be provided with dust traps.

After my absence of six years I was able to take a detached view of the Department and really appreciate the arduous toil and long hours of work put in by all members of the Health Department who remained in civil life. A lot of the work carried out under exceptional circumstances was quite unknown to the public. For this reason I have, as an example, included a short note on the Casualty Bureau. (*See pages 12-15*).

In conclusion, the thanks of the Department are due to the Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen of the Health, Maternity and Child Welfare, Public Assistance and Mental Deficiency Committees, who have always been available for consultation and who have given careful consideration to all problems put before them. I should also like to thank Dr. Hepburn for the great assistance which she rendered to me in the first three months after my return to civil life.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

JAMES A. KERR,

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

Medical Officer of Health.

1, BARGATE, GRIMSBY.

NOVEMBER, 1946.

SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)—excluding foreshore.....	5,468
Registrar-General's estimate of Civilian Population, mid-1945..	78,030
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1945) according to Rate	
Books	22,888
Rateable value	£539,946
Sum represented by a penny rate	£2,030

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Live births :—	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Legitimate ..	739	756	1495	} Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population 21·6.
Illegitimate ..	102	89	191	
	<u>841</u>	<u>845</u>	<u>1686</u>	

Stillbirths :—				
Legitimate ..	25	14	39	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) *25·4
Illegitimate ..	2	3	5	
	<u>27</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>44</u>	

Deaths ..	563	473	1036	Death Rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population	13·2
-----------	-----	-----	------	--	------

Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List) :—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
No. 29. Puerperal and Post Abor- tive Sepsis ..	—	—
No. 30. Other maternal causes ..	5	2·89
Total ..	<u>5</u>	<u>2·89</u>

Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births :—

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Number	Rate
Deaths from Measles ..	46	57	47	4	0·05
„ Whooping Cough ..				1	0·01
„ Diarrhoea (under two years of age) ..				17	†
„ Respiratory Tuberculosis ..				53	0·68
„ Other Tuberculous Diseases ..				10	0·12
Total Tuberculosis Deaths ..				63	0·80
Deaths from Cancer ..				153	1·96
„ Influenza ..				4	0·05

* 0·56 per 1,000 of the population.

† 10·00 per 1,000 live births.

Population.—The Registrar-General's estimate of the civilian population of Grimsby for 1945 is 78,030. The birth and death rates are calculated on this figure.

The natural increase of the population, i.e., the excess of live births over deaths, for the year was 650.

Births.—A total of 1,686 live births (841 males and 845 females) were registered, giving a birth rate of 21·6 per thousand of the estimated civilian population, compared with 16·1 for England and Wales. The local birth rate in 1944 was 23, and is well above the average for the country as a whole. One hundred and ninety-one (10·3 per cent.) of the births were illegitimate.

Still Births.—There were 44 still births, giving a rate of 0·56 per thousand of the population, compared with 0·46 for England and Wales. The rate expressed per thousand total births (live and still) was 25·4, while for England and Wales it was 28.

Deaths.—There were 1,036 deaths (563 males and 473 females), equal to a death rate of 13·2, compared with 11·4 for England and Wales.

507 persons, comprising residents and non-residents, died in institutions in the Borough, equivalent to 48·9 per cent. of the total deaths.

115 Coroner's inquests or inquiries were held, and the findings were :—Accident or misadventure 36 ; natural causes 58 ; suicide 13 and open verdict 8.

During the year 472 persons died at ages varying from 70 to 98, the numbers at age periods being :—

Between 70 and under 75 years	..	..	..	138
„ 75 and under 80 years	..	..	..	143
„ 80 and under 85 years	..	..	..	117
„ 85 and under 90 years	..	..	..	55

also six at 90, five at 91, one at 92, three at 93, two at 94, one at 97 and one at 98.

This is equal to a rate per thousand of the population of 6·04, and to 40·5 per cent. of the total deaths.

Infantile Mortality.—There were 80 deaths of infants under one year of age, giving an infantile mortality rate of 47 per thousand live births compared with 46 for England and Wales.

This is the lowest rate ever recorded in Grimsby, the previous lowest being 49 in 1934.

(For further information see *Maternity and Child Welfare* page 25).

Social Conditions.—The social conditions have not altered in any appreciable way during the past year except that as demobilisation proceeded the degree of overcrowding in the town seemed to become

more intense, particularly as there was naturally a time lag before any new accommodation could be made available either provided by the local authority or by private building. The local authority did what it could do to assist by means of requisitioning and if necessary alteration of suitable premises for housing priority cases.

There were no labour troubles apart from shortages of man power. Only housing repairs of the most urgent need received attention, the situation becoming worse during the year because of the necessary withdrawal of labour to the London area.

Goods remained in short supply but there was no shortage of purchasing power.

Strenuous efforts were being made in the post war period to bring new industries to Grimsby and thus widen the basis of industry in the district.

Towards the end of the year the Naval activities in the port began to close down, and the trawling fleet was beginning to increase in numbers.

Casualty Bureau.—The Grimsby Casualty Bureau was formed in the Health Department shortly before the outbreak of hostilities. It was one of the reasons why the Health Department remained open 24 hours a day from the 27th August, 1939, to the end of 1944.

At first four institutions were scheduled for the reception of service and civilian cases under the Emergency Medical Services scheme—the Grimsby and District General Hospital, the Scartho Road Infirmary and Institution, the Municipal Maternity Home and the Brighowgate Homes belonging to the Public Assistance Committee. In the light of subsequent events only the two former hospitals remained on the active E.M.S. list throughout the whole period of the war. Arrangements were made for civilian air-raid casualties to be admitted in an emergency to the Royal Naval Sick Quarters, Heneage Road, but fortunately the necessity for this did not arise, nor was it necessary to acquire Nunsthorpe School ear-marked as an emergency hospital.

The main functions of the Bureau were the transmission of official documents to Government Departments and Record Offices of the various depots and regiments in respect of all service cases and civilian casualties (including merchant seamen) admitted to hospital for treatment and also for those cases attending out-patient departments, together with the transmission of documents from first-aid posts for persons treated at the latter following enemy action. At these posts much attention was given to merchant seamen wounded, etc., as the result of enemy action at sea. A further duty of the Bureau was the daily collection of hospital bedstates, which went on despite Sundays, bank holidays, etc. An added strain was placed on the members of the department assisting in the Bureau following air-raids, because after a disturbed night the additional resulting recording work involved had to be completed to time in addition to normal duties. At such times very great help was received from the Cemetery

Superintendent, Mr. A. Bradley, whose particular branch was dealing with the civilian war dead.

Further work was caused to the Bureau staff owing to the fact that the adjoining Borough of Cleethorpes and the surrounding area had no hospital for the reception of service or civilian casualties. Such cases had to be treated in Grimsby institutions and therefore came under this office as regards E.M.S. procedure.

Considerable time was spent dealing with numerous circulars, etc., issued mainly by the Ministry of Health and assisting hospitals in the application thereof. The fullest co-operation existed between the staff of the Bureau, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Pensions.

The Group Officer of the Ministry of Health for the area was Dr. J. W. Brown, who rendered much help in dealing with some difficult aspects of administration. Many such difficulties were experienced between 1939 and 1945, particularly in securing complete details of coloured and foreign seamen, as meticulous accuracy was essential.

The combined fever hospital and tuberculosis sanatorium of the local authority was not placed on the E.M.S. list but was retained for the reception of service cases of infectious disease, including tuberculosis, for the North Lindsey area. A considerable number of cases were admitted, mainly on the infectious diseases side of the hospital and the service department concerned charged with the maintenance.

The officer responsible for the Bureau was Mr. R. Tulloch, and he was assisted by Mr. E. Brown and Mr. W. R. Gale.

The following statistics relate to the period 1939-1945 :—

SERVICE SICK :—

Males	3,046
Females	454
	<hr/>
	3,500
	<hr/> <hr/>

SERVICE CASUALTIES :—

<i>Royal Navy</i>	Males	55
	Females	3
<i>Army</i>	Males	662
	Females	7
<i>R.A.F.</i>	Males	245
	Females	7
<i>Allied Forces</i>	.. ..	92
<i>Dominion Forces</i>	.. ..	21
		<hr/>
		1,092
		<hr/> <hr/>

AIR RAID CASUALTIES.

(a) Service Personnel.

	Dead		Seriously injured		Slightly injured		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
British Army and A.T.S. ..	2	—	32	—	5	—	39
R.A.F. and W.A.A.F ..	1	—	2	—	1	—	4
Royal Navy and W.R.N.S.	3	—	5	1	4	—	13
U.S.A.	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Home Guard	—	—	3	—	1	—	4
Borough Police	3	—	2	—	—	—	5
	9	—	47	1	11	—	68

(b) Civil Defence Personnel.

	Dead		Seriously injured		Slightly injured		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Wardens	—	—	8	—	7	—	15
Rescue Parties	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
N.F.S.	—	—	3	—	6	—	9
Casualty Services	—	—	3	—	5	3	11
Special Con. and P.W.R. ..	3	—	9	—	3	—	15
W.A.P.C.	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	3	—	24	1	23	3	54

(c) Civilians

	Dead			Unclassified	Seriously injured			Slightly injured			Total
	M.	F.	Ch.		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
Grimsby Borough	80	34	9	1	109	90	32	120	82	25	582
Lindsey County ..	13	3	1	—	21	23	7	13	6	1	88
Other Areas ..	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	4	—	—	11
	93	37	10	1	130	118	41	137	88	26	681

(d) Mercantile Marine Casualties.

	Dead	Seriously injured	Slightly injured	Total
1. British Subjects.				
Great Britain	24	201	126	351
Somaliland	1	2	1	4
Aden	—	1	—	1
India	—	33	7	40
West Africa	—	2	—	2
South Africa	—	—	1	1
2. Other Subjects.				
Belgium	—	1	—	1
China	—	—	3	3
Denmark	—	—	1	1
Eire	—	1	1	2
Estonia	—	2	—	2
Finland	2	6	—	8
France	—	9	4	13
Greece	2	2	9	13
Holland	—	1	—	1
Iceland	—	1	1	2
Italy	—	3	—	3
Norway	3	13	3	19
Poland	—	19	—	19
Sweden	—	14	—	14
U.S.A.	—	1	—	1
	32	312	157	501

It will be seen that through the E.M.S. scheme some 5,828 cases were dealt with, apart from those admitted to the infectious diseases hospital and sanatorium.

SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Public Health Officers.—A list of the whole-time officers of the Public Health Department is given on pages 6 and 7.

Dr. W. R. Taylor acted as medical officer of health until 31st March, 1945.

Dr. Janet W. Hepburn acted as medical officer of health from 1st April, 1945, until Dr. Kerr's return on 28th November, 1945.

Dr. J. M. Vine is still on service with U.N.R.R.A. in Greece.

Dr. D. J. Campbell, venereal diseases medical officer, returned to the department from military service on 1st September, 1945

Mr. J. D. Syme, O.B.E., was appointed chief port health inspector and resumed duty on 8th October, 1945, after service in the R.A.F.

It is recorded with regret that Miss E. B. Mason, senior clerk for maternity and child welfare, who had given many years of devoted service, died on 17th July, 1945, after a long illness.

The staff employed in the school medical service is given on page 74.

Laboratory Facilities.—A total of 3,091 examinations were made, the bulk of which in regard to diphtheria and tuberculosis were carried out in the Council's laboratories.

By arrangement with the Ministry of Health a new scheme was made for the examination of pathological specimens whereby material is now sent to the E.M.S. Laboratory established at the Grimsby and District General Hospital. The new scheme came into operation on 1st October, 1945.

In addition to the above the V.D. Laboratory examines specimens sent by the City of Lincoln, the Lindsey County Council and Holland County Council as well as those for the Borough. A total of 35,075 tests and serum tests were carried out, and of these 12,459 related to persons residing in Grimsby.

Ambulance Facilities.—For INFECTIOUS CASES the Corporation Hospital has three ambulances, which are also used for transporting tuberculous patients from the sanatorium to the dispensary for X-ray examinations, and for conveying patients suffering from cancer to the Scunthorpe Radium Centre. Owing to age two of these vehicles are not suitable for long distance work.

NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.—The Borough Ambulance Service came into being on 1st July, 1945. After many difficulties, through the courtesy of the N.F.S. it operates from the Central Fire Station. The vehicles consist of three ambulances and two cars for sitting cases. This service is necessarily somewhat expensive to run because it is maintained on a 24-hours basis. The ambulances of the Grimsby and District Hospital Contributors' Association provide a busy service for their own members during a limited portion of the day.

The Borough service is dealing with about 750 accident cases and about 1,150 removals per annum. Mr. J. D. Robinson did yeoman service as part-time ambulance officer at the inception of this service. Good routine of vehicle maintenance and other work has been put into operation and a sound foundation laid for taking over wider responsibilities on the appointed day of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Nursing in the Home.—The Queen's Nurses of the Grimsby and District Nursing Institution continue to do good work for the local authority. Under an agreement which came into operation on 1st January, 1939, an arrangement was made by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee to pay to the Institution a grant of £225 per annum for the first 5,000 visits and £10 for every 250 completed visits

thereafter. They also receive a substantial annual donation from the Public Assistance Committee.

Under the above arrangement the Queen's Nurses attend cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and special cases of measles, whooping cough, etc., recommended by the Medical Officer of Health, and they are also available for the nursing of puerperal cases.

A summary of the work carried out by the staff of the Grimsby and District Nursing Institution on behalf of the local authority is as follows:—

<i>Mothers.</i>	<i>New Cases.</i>	<i>Visits.</i>
Maternity	40	366
Ante-Natal	1	2
Post-natal	14	399
Puerperal pyrexia	8	156
General	16	359
<i>Children under 5 years of age.</i>		
Medical	58	660
Surgical	51	497
Discharging eyes	30	326
	<hr/> 218	<hr/> 2765

HOME OF HELP.—Working under difficulties because the original premises had been requisitioned, the district worker did useful service in dealing with unmarried mothers and co-operated well with the health visitors.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.—The clinics and treatment centres provided by the local authority and the education authority in the Borough are as follows:—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Infant Welfare Centres.

Second Avenue, Nunsthorpe	Monday	2 p.m.
Hope Street (Tel. 4012)	Tues. & Thurs.	2 p.m.
Watkin Street (Tel. 4564)	Tues. & Thurs.	2 p.m.
Old Clew	Friday	2 p.m.

Ante Natal Clinics.

Municipal Maternity Home		
Nunsthorpe (Tel. 7222)	Monday	9-30 a.m.
do. do.	Wednesday	2 p.m.
Hope Street	Monday	2 p.m.
do. (special Cases)	Friday	9-30 a.m.
do.	Friday	2 p.m.

Post Natal Clinics.

Municipal Maternity Home	Monday	..	..	9-30 a.m.
do. do.	Wednesday	..	..	2 p.m.
Hope Street	Monday	..	..	2 p.m.
do.	Friday	..	..	2 p.m.

Toddlers' Clinics.

Hope Street	Tuesday	..	..	9-30 a.m.
Hope Street (special cases)	Wednesday	..	..	9-30 a.m.
2nd Avenue, Nunsthorpe	Thursday	..	..	9-30 a.m.
Watkin Street	Tues. & Thurs.	2 p.m.

Dental Clinic.

Hope Street	Every afternoon (except Saturday)			
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Diphtheria Immunisation Clinics.

Second Avenue, Nunsthorpe	First Monday in each month			2 p.m.
Watkin Street	Last Monday	..	..	2 p.m.
Hope Street	Wednesday	..	..	2 p.m.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

School Clinic.

Municipal Hall, Burgess Street	Daily (except Saturday)			9 a.m.
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Eye Clinic.

Municipal Hall, Burgess Street	Tuesday (by appointment)			2 p.m.
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Special Investigation Clinic.

Municipal Hall, Burgess Street	Friday	2 p.m.
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Rheumatic and Heart Clinic.

Municipal Hall, Burgess Street	Monday (monthly)	..		2 p.m.
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Dental Clinic.

Hope Street	Daily	9 a.m.
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ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SERVICE.

Dispensary.

Abbey Villa, Abbey Road	Tuesday (men only)	..		2 p.m.
(Tel. No. 2030)	Wednesday (women only)			2 p.m.
	Wednesday (men and women)			5-30 p.m.
	Thursday (children)	..		2 p.m.

Artificial Pneumothorax Clinic.

Abbey Villa, Abbey Road	Monday	11 a.m.
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Ultra Violet Radiation Clinic.

Abbey Villa, Abbey Road	Monday, Wednesday and Friday			9 a.m.
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VENEREAL DISEASES.

Clinic, 38 Queen Street (Tel. No. 4754)	Monday	(men) ..	4-30 p.m.
		(women) ..	2 p.m.
	Tuesday	(women) ..	4-30 p.m.
	Wednesday	(men) ..	4-30 p.m.
		(women) ..	2 p.m.
	Thursday	(men) ..	1-30 p.m.
		(women) ..	10 a.m.
	Friday	(men) ..	4-30 p.m.

OTHER SERVICES.

Orthopædic Clinic.

Grimsby & District Hospital	Monday and Thursday (by appointment only)	9-30 a.m.
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Psychiatric Clinic.

Grimsby & District Hospital	First and third Wednesday in month (by appointment only).	
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Cleansing Facilities.—After the closing of the Victoria Street first aid post in November, 1944, it was not possible owing to lack of premises to provide facilities during 1945, and the few cases of scabies which occurred had to be treated at the Scartho Road Infirmary or at the Grimsby Corporation Hospital. It is hoped that with the co-operation of the Education Committee a small cleansing station will be made available in the near future.

Municipal Hospitals.—The following is a summary of the Municipal Hospitals, full descriptions of which have been given in previous reports :—

CORPORATION HOSPITAL.—A survey of this hospital in 1944 shows that there are now available 90 beds for infectious diseases and 130 for pulmonary and surgical tuberculosis, a total of 220 beds. Owing to the drop in the incidence of scarlet fever as one of the serious infectious diseases and the consequent removal of the need for hospitalisation, a block formerly reserved for the nursing of scarlet fever cases was put into service afresh, this time for the reception and nursing of 18 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in females.

SCARTH ROAD INSTITUTION.—This institution and infirmary has a total of 439 beds. During the year the daily average of occupied beds was 210 in the infirmary and 150 in the institution.

The medical staff consists of Dr. S. W. Swindells, medical officer ; Dr. F. Martyn, assistant medical officer ; Dr. R. Strauss, resident medical officer ; and the following consultants and specialists :—

Mr. S. E. Duff, F.R.C.S., surgical consultant ;
Dr. J. W. Brown, M.D., consultant physician and cardiologist ;
Mr. R. G. Pulvertaft, F.R.C.S., consultant orthopædic surgeon ;

Mr. C. R. Macdonald, F.R.C.S., consultant gynæcologist ;
 Dr. W. G. Davidson, D.O.M.S., consultant ophthalmologist ;
 Dr. D. J. Campbell, F.R.C.P., venereal diseases specialist ;
 Dr. J. Glen, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., tuberculosis specialist ; and
 Mr. F. C. Waddingham, L.D.S., dental surgeon.

The Infirmary is still feeling the effects of the national shortage of nurses. The establishment which under the Rushcliffe Scheme should be 66 is at present eighteen below strength. Despite this the high standard of examination results has been maintained.

Figures representing the work of the infirmary during the period under review are :—operations 537 ; X-ray examinations 1542 ; and pathological specimens examined 2048.

The innovation of running a gynæcological out-patient department made some years ago has become an established success and is meeting a real public need. The total number of these out-patient attendances was 453.

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME.—At the end of the year, owing to shortage of staff and the incidence of occasional cases of pemphigus neonatorum, it was decided to reduce the number of available beds from 50 to 38. This involved selection of cases for admission in order of need.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL, LACEBY. This small hospital of 20 beds has been kept in a good state of repair and in a fit state to admit cases if the need arose at a few hours notice.

Voluntary Hospitals.—A description of the Grimsby and District General Hospital has been given in previous reports. The Secretary-Superintendent has furnished the following notes :—

The number of beds available is 189, plus 48 E.M.S. beds. A total of 3779 patients—1886 of which were Grimsby residents—were admitted and treated. The number of new out-patients totalled 12,810, who made upwards of 39,000 attendances.

Mr. M. S. Harrison, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., has joined the staff as ear, nose and throat surgeon. Dr. J. Macarthur, the honorary psychiatrist, has extended his service to patients by now holding a clinic on the first and third Wednesday of each month.

The Committee record with satisfaction the approval of the hospital by the Ministry of Health for post medical studies scheme, whereby medical men returning from the Forces can take a six months course as resident medical officer to rehabilitate themselves in their profession.

In regard to nursing, steps have been taken to associate with other hospitals in the county to participate in a Group Preliminary Training School, which for convenience will be arranged at Lincoln. There will be four classes for students yearly and as soon as this school is open the Committee will be able to send six students for each class. The cost will be £25 per student.

A further service to contributors was inaugurated during the year

in conjunction with Grimsby Corporation whereby any contributor admitted to Scartho Road Infirmary is not assessed for his maintenance if a contributor's voucher is produced.

The Committee have in mind the great need of patients for convalescent home facilities. Grainsby Hall was offered for such a purpose but unfortunately it was not found suitable. Mablethorpe Convalescent Home has been in the hands of the Military and will not be ready for occupation for a considerable time, but it is hoped to use some of the facilities at the Alexandra Hospital, Woodhall Spa.

As instanced in previous years the hospital is an approved hospital under the Cancer Act, 1939, and widespread arrangements are made in Lincolnshire for the treatment of this class of patient. It is now the desire of the National Radium Commission to extend a co-ordinated scheme over the whole of the East Midlands, and this hospital was represented during the year at a conference in Sheffield for this purpose.

In March the new annexe premises at Scartho Hall for in-patients and the new rehabilitation centre for out-patients was formally opened by the Rt. Hon. Malcolm S. McCorquodale, M.P., Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and National Service, who was accompanied by the Rt. Hon. Sir Walter Womersley, Minister of Pensions, and Major-General R. W. D. Leslie, C.B.E., Ministry of Health Hospital Officer.

Notwithstanding food problems, common to everyone, very careful consideration has been given to the food of patients and staff. The Housekeeping Sister attended a course organised by the Ministry of Health, and a visiting dietician of the Ministry of Health who attended the hospital to examine the feeding arrangements and discuss the variety of diet, reported favourably on the arrangements at the hospital.

The Committee records with pride the services rendered to patients for whom the Government were responsible under the Emergency Medical Services scheme through the Ministry of Health. From September, 1939, to December, 1945, the total of such patients were :—

In-patients	5,872
Out-patient attendances	62,399

HULL ROYAL INFIRMARY.—46 Grimsby residents availed themselves of the facilities offered at the Hull Royal Infirmary—11 in-patients and 35 out-patients. The number of out-patient attendances was approximately 100.

Poor Law Medical Out Relief.—There has not been any change in the nature of the work of the district medical officers since the transfer of the duties of the Poor Law Authority to the County Borough.

The number of attendances on persons in receipt of medical relief during the year ended 31st December, 1945, was :—

	At Surgery.	At Home.	Medicine supplied without seeing patient.
No. 1 District (Dr. A. Harris)	389	302	21
No. 2 District (Dr. F. E. Hampton)	445	262	79

Care and Treatment of Mental Defectives.—The number of new cases referred to the Department during the year was 38.

The return of cases, including those referred to above, for which the Department has been responsible during the year is as follows :—

In Certified Institutions on 1/1/1945	..	..	..	173
Sent to Institutions during the year	..	..	..	10—183
In Public Assistance Institutions	..	..	..	15
On Licence from Institutions	..	..	..	36
Under Guardianship	..	..	..	35
Under Statutory Supervision	..	..	..	174
Under Voluntary Supervision	..	..	..	57
Action incomplete on 31/12/1945	..	..	..	1
				<hr/>
				501

Not included in the above :—

Discharged from Order	..	..	..	6
Died during the year	..	..	..	5
Withdrawn or removed from area	..	..	..	19
				<hr/>
				30
				<hr/>

In addition to the above, 20 children were referred for examination during the year. Of these 9 were educationally sub-normal ; 3 were dull and backward ; 3 were of imbecile grade ; 2 were too young to assess ; 1 was a borderline case ; 1 was sent to an epileptic colony and 1 was not examined. 3 were sent to the Occupation Centre. 4 girls and 1 boy were reported as ineducable during the year, 3 girls being sent to institutions and 1 boy and 1 girl to the Occupation Centre.

Harmston Hall Colony has received a few more patients who required institutional care urgently but the waiting list is increasing in length. Three outside institutions have also received one patient, and one guardianship case which became violent was admitted to Rampton State Institution. The home conditions continue very unsatisfactory in certain cases and this difficulty is having repercussions on the guardianship figures.

There were 34 cases under guardianship at the beginning of the year of whom 1 was discharged from Order ; a second patient was admitted to an institution owing to the mother's illness. 4 new patients were placed under guardianship during the year of whom 1 later became violent and, after a short term of licence in hospital, was admitted to the Rampton State Institution. There were, therefore, 35 patients under guardianship at the end of the year. This figure should have been increased by 5 or 6 at least but, in most cases, the home conditions of these patients are so unsatisfactory that it was not considered possible to recommend them for guardianship. Guardianship allowances are now higher than formerly owing to the increased cost of living.

Further applications for Exception under the National Service

(Armed Forces) Act, 1939, were made as patients reached the appropriate age groups but the registration of women ceased during the year. Although responsibility for male patients under this Act continues, it is no longer necessary to report on youths at the age of 16.

Statutory supervision of defectives living in the community and of patients under guardianship, or on licence, has continued throughout the year and work has been found for several patients.

In the Annual Report of the Board of Control for 1945, the ascertainment figures per 1000 of the population of Grimsby are listed as follows :—

Reported.	Ascertained to be "subject to be dealt with."	In Institutions.	In Community care.
5.41	4.48	1.95	2.51

The Occupation Centre has functioned normally throughout the year and the number of children on the register at the end of the year was 37. Work has been found for 1 boy and 1 girl from the Centre and another girl was placed in work by her parents. A sad blow to the Centre has been notice to quit the premises before Easter and new premises are anxiously being sought. The usual Christmas party and display of work at the end of the year was well attended by members of the Committee and the parents.

Licence was granted to 13 patients during the year in addition to one guardianship patient admitted to hospital. Of these, 2 only were recalled to the Institution but one was again licensed later in the year. 5 patients on licence were discharged from Order, one of these subsequently being charged with a serious offence and having to be re-certified.

MENTAL TREATMENT ACT, 1930.—The Psychiatric Clinic has been open for ten sessions during the year at the Grimsby and District Hospital under the direction of the Honorary Psychiatrist, Dr. Macarthur, of Bracebridge Heath Hospital, Lincoln.

It has been found that the number of cases referred to this Clinic has greatly increased of late and arrangements were made, therefore, in November for Clinics to be held much more frequently. These will probably amount to two clinics per month.

Cases in need of specialised advice continued to be referred from several sources, an increasing number of patients coming of their own accord or being brought by relatives. There were 51 new cases and 11 re-attendances during the year.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

HEALTH VISITING.—17,714 home visits were made, compared with 23,747 in 1944. The health visiting staff was depleted during the year by the resignations of Miss Sproston on 30th June and Mrs. Haldane on 31st December. No new health visitors were appointed in their places, but Miss Bragg, Miss Tippler and Mrs. Kearney commenced training as health visitors in September, the two former in Birmingham and the latter in London. As in 1944 we had already lost two health visitors

and been unable to fill the vacancies, the end of 1945 saw us four short of the full complement.

MIDWIVES.—Of the 35 midwives who notified their intention to practice 27 were in the service of the local authority, the remainder being in independent practice. During 1945 the following changes took place on the municipal midwifery staff. Miss Webster commenced duty as Supervisor of Midwives on 1st January, Mrs. Chapman, nee Shortal, resigned on 23rd July, and Mrs. Davey on 30th November. No new midwives were appointed in their places.

775 domiciliary confinements were conducted by midwives as follows :—687 by municipal midwives, and 88 by midwives in independent practice. Of the total district confinements 71% were taken by midwives with full responsibility, the remaining 29% being maternity cases. 922 confinements took place in institutions, 103 of these in a private nursing home, one an emergency in Scarthoe Road Infirmary, and the remainder in the local authority's maternity home. Medical aid was summoned by district midwives in 233 cases, and for 196 cases in institutions.

Municipal midwives made 3,857 ante-natal visits, 12,049 nursing visits, and 516 special visits. A total of 16,422 home visits as compared with 17,226 in 1944.

The Central Midwives Board's approval for training of Part II pupil-midwives on the district was given for training to commence in September. The Midwives Hostel at "Ashlea," 2 Abbey Park Road, Grimsby, opened on 1st September with a total of seven pupil-midwives in training under the supervision of the non-medical supervisor, and two district midwives who were approved as teachers by the Central Midwives Board.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.—There were five maternal deaths during the year, four of which took place in institutions. Two deaths were due to hæmorrhage, one to toxæmia, one to pulmonary embolism, and one to syncope during anæsthesia. The maternal mortality rate was 2·89 per thousand births (live and still) registered, compared with 1·79 for England and Wales. For the year 1944 the rate was 1·66 and 1·93 respectively.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—18 cases were notified, the case rate being 10·4. 13 of these cases occurred in the Municipal Maternity Home and of the total cases 11 were admitted to the Grimsby Corporation Hospital. Home nursing was provided for 2 of the notified district cases.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.—15 cases were referred for treatment from the Health Department, 12 of which received treatment at the orthopædic department of the Grimsby General Hospital and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee paid their proportion of the cost incurred in a total of 24 cases.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS.—During the year 3 girls were transferred to an institution outside the area through the agency of Miss Hough, Matron

of the Home of Help for Girls ; the local authority was responsible for their maintenance. All three cases were sent to the Quarry Maternity Home, Lincoln.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.—1,621 live births and 39 still-births were notified during the year. A small proportion of the total births (live and still) was not notified, information concerning these being obtained from the local Registrar of births and deaths.

INFANT MORTALITY.—80 deaths of infants under one year occurred during the year, the infant mortality rate being 47, as compared with 54 in 1944.

The chief causes of death were respiratory diseases, congenital defects (including atelectasis, injury at birth and congenital debility) and prematurity.

<i>Percentage of infant deaths.</i>	1945.	1944.	1943.	1942.	1941.
Prematurity	13.75	18.61	19.27	16.66	18.75
Congenital defects, including atelectasis, congenital malformation, injury at birth and congenital defects ..	17.5	21.27	20.48	27.38	11.25
Respiratory diseases	23.7	20.21	27.7	16.66	32.50
Diarrhoea and enteritis	21.25	10.59	8.44	20.24	10.00

As usual respiratory diseases were the largest cause of infant deaths but the incidence of gastro-enteritis in the community was high and this was reflected in the increase in the number of infant deaths due to gastro-enteritis. Of the 17 deaths due to this cause 7 occurred in the first half of the year and the remaining 10 between July and November. 5 of these children were breast fed and of the remainder 4 were fed on cow's milk and 8 on various kinds of dried milk. In 4 cases there were poor home conditions, but in all the other cases homes were clean. 5 cases died in hospital after admission for treatment of other conditions requiring operative interference.

The neo-natal death rate was 14.82 as compared with 29.8 in 1944. The chief cause being prematurity. Of the total 80 infant deaths 25 or 31.25% occurred within the first month.

STILL-BIRTHS.—There were 39 still-births during the year, 23 of these took place at the Municipal Maternity Home. As usual investigations were made into the causes of still-birth.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.—Hope Street was the only clinic which was conducted in its own building, although Watkin Street clinic continues to be held in its modification as a first aid post. Most of the work of examination of toddlers continues to be done at Hope Street, though a certain amount is still carried out at Watkin Street and Old Clee.

During the year the attendances at the various clinics were as follows :—

	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941
Hope Street	9,135	11,876	11,481	10,753	11,278
Watkin Street	6,416	7,034	6,787	6,765	6,698
Nunsthorpe	6,904	8,657	8,442	6,713	6,449
Old Clee	3,604	4,339	3,934	4,240	4,541
Toddlers	885	885	1,168	1,207	1,421

Attendances have dropped considerably except in the case of Toddlers and this, I have no doubt, was due to the lack of adequate home visiting consequent on the diminished staff of health visitors. In addition, there was a considerable alteration in staffing of clinics, Hope Street, Nunsthorpe and Old Clee having to be taken over largely by locum tenens. The continuity of interest thus was absent.

Voluntary workers again gave much appreciated assistance at all sessions.

MOTHERCRAFT.—Mothercraft classes were held at Hope Street clinic during ante-natal sessions, but no cookery classes, etc., have been held.

DISTRIBUTION OF MILK.—Distribution of dried milk at cost or assisted rates still continues, although mothers take full advantage of the Government milk scheme. The work of the distribution of national dried milk, codliver oil and orange juice is undertaken by the Food Office clerks. Facilities are still afforded to the Food Control officers at the infant welfare centres to enable them to carry out this work.

TODDLERS' CLINICS.—These were held at Hope Street, Watkin Street and Old Clee, although most of the work was carried out at Hope Street.

There were 382 new cases and a total of 885 attendances.

TEST FEEDING CLINICS.—These were held at the various infant welfare centres and a total of 279 test feeds were carried out.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.—All ante-natal work was carried out at Hope Street Clinic and the Municipal Maternity Home. During the year at the district clinic there were 735 new cases and a total of 2,615 attendances, and at the Municipal Maternity Home there were 411 new cases and a total of 2,078 attendances.

POST-NATAL CLINICS.—These are combined with the ante-natal clinics held at Hope Street and the Municipal Maternity Home. During the year at the district clinic there were 28 new cases making a total of 29 attendances. At the Municipal Maternity Home there were 15 new cases making a total of 15 attendances.

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME.—842 cases were admitted during the year, of which 747 were delivered by midwives and 71 by doctors.

There were 14 B.B.A.'s. Medical assistance was sought in 196 cases. 3 maternal deaths occurred during the year.

There were 23 still-births and 10 deaths of infants within 10 days of birth, the causes being :—*still births*—(a) anoxæmia from ante-partum hæmorrhage 4, (b) cord round neck 2, (c) prolapsed cord 1, macerated 6, maternal toxæmia 3, anencephaly 3, transverse lie 1, impacted breech 1, maternal pneumonia 1, prematurity 1. *Neo-natal*—Intra cranial hæmorrhage 3, congenital debility 1, congenital heart disease 1, prematurity 4, atelectasis 1.

11 pupil midwives joined the staff for the purposes of taking Part II of the training course laid down by the Central Midwives Board, and of this number 6 were successful in passing the examination at their first attempt, and 3 abandoned the course shortly after they commenced district training.

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT.—During the year 22 cases were referred to the consultant ophthalmologist. Glasses were prescribed in 17 cases and no cases were given assistance with cost of glasses.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—11 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year. All cases made good recoveries, and there was no damage to sight. Home nursing was provided for 6 cases and 2 cases were removed to hospital for treatment.

HOME HELP SERVICE.—Home Helps were employed to assist in 112 cases including sickness cases, and these services were allowed free of charge in 5 (all of which were confinement cases).

PREMATURE BABIES.—The total number of premature babies notified during 1945 was :—

At Home	..	..	29
In Hospital	..	..	61

Of those born at home 27 were nursed entirely at home, 2 died during the first 24 hours and 24 survived at the end of one month. Of those born in hospital, 3 died during the first 24 hours and 52 survived at the end of one month.

In accordance with recommendations in Circular 20/44 Special home nursing was given in some cases and cots, hot water bottles, etc., were provided. No special ward for the nursing of premature babies is available and there is no hope of one being obtained until extensions have been made at the Municipal Maternity Home.

DENTAL TREATMENT.—Mr. L. N. Alley, Senior Dental Officer, gives the following report of work done by his department for maternity and child welfare cases during 1945 :—

(1) *Pre-school age children—(toddlers).*

No. of children referred for treatment.. ..	170
No. of children selected and treated	167
No. of attendances made at clinic	277
No. of temporary teeth extracted	215
No. of administrations of general anæsthetics	97
local	7
No. of fillings in temporary teeth	30
No. of silver nitrate applications	76
Other operations—dressings, etc.	180

(2) *Expectant and Nursing Mothers.*

No. of patients inspected	176
No. of patients selected for treatment	176
No. of attendances made at the clinic	991
No. of extractions of permanent teeth	1389
No. of fillings in permanent teeth	45

No. of anæsthetics :—

General	153
Local	39

Other operations—dressings, scalings, etc. 856

No. of patients supplied with dentures 81

Summary of dentures supplied :—

Full upper dentures	73
Full lower dentures	53
Part upper dentures	4
Part lower dentures	11
Dentures re-modelled	3
Repairs to dentures	4
No. of Sessions	152

SECTION C—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Mr Harold Parkinson, Chief Sanitary Inspector, has compiled this section of the report :—

Water.—The Grimsby, Cleethorpes and District Water Board provides an adequate and pure water supply throughout the Borough. The water which comes from the Lincolnshire Wolds to artesian wells in the Borough is not treated before distribution in the mains and there is no likelihood of plumbo-solvent action.

During the times of soap scarcity and rationing the hardness of the water (24 degrees) has placed local housewives at a great disadvantage, when compared with those in other parts of the country where the water supplies are soft or reasonably hard.

23 samples of the town's water have been taken periodically at pumping stations before distribution and from domestic taps. The Public Analyst and the Bacteriologist have both reported satisfactorily

on the purity of the supply. Of the 23,000 houses in the Borough using the public supply about 5,000 houses in working class districts have no internal sink and water supply, but have standpipes in back yards. At some properties the occupants of three or four houses have the joint use of one tap in a common court as their sole source of supply.

Drainage and Sewerage.—A full description of the system is in the 1932 report. During the year the Town Council discussed post war re-construction and it was decided that the provision of larger sewers to prevent flooding in low lying parts of the town during times of storm should have first priority in the programme.

Following informal notices cesspools at two houses in Scartho were abolished and the drainage systems connected to the public sewer.

Now the war is over, brief mention can be made of war damage. In February, 1941, a high explosive bomb made a direct hit on one of the two large outfall sewers which discharge the town's sewage into the Humber. A section of the brick culvert near the Humber Bank at Pyewipe was badly damaged. During repairs improvised pumping arrangements were made for the by-passing of the damaged sewer. These arrangements could not deal with all the sewage, consequently certain low lying parts in the Cromwell Road district were subject to flooding, particularly during high tides and incessant stormy weather.

During the whole period of this emergency, sanitary inspectors were on duty all times observing levels of the flood water, warning occupiers of impending danger, trying to allay fears and billeting occupants from evacuated houses.

Fortunately the weather was cold so there was little nuisance from smell—although disinfectants were freely used and sub-floor spaces of flooded houses were also disinfected. No outbreak of disease occurred because of this wartime incident.

Rivers and Streams.—The cleansing of the River Freshney, the only water course in the Borough, was not attempted in a thorough manner in 1945.

Closet Accommodation.—The provision of flushing apparatus and water supply to hand-flushed closets was delayed because of restricted supplies of fittings.

Public Cleansing.—The Cleansing Superintendent reports that towards the end of 1945 the regular weekly collection of domestic refuse was resumed. 23,772 tons of refuse were collected (an increase of 4,515 tons over the 1944 total). 22,030 tons were disposed of by "controlled tipping," 96 tons by incineration and 26 tons (including "night soil") used on farms and allotments. 2,094 tons of assorted materials were salvaged and sold for £7,549.

General Sanitary Work.—1945 was a most difficult year, chiefly because of a very much reduced staff of sanitary inspectors. The inspectors were overwhelmed with work and however willing they were much had to be left undone. The general principle applied throughout

the year was that duties (such as supervision of the food supply and contacts of infectious disease from overseas) which affected the whole population should be attempted first and matters affecting smaller numbers of the community were tackled when opportunity came.

Sanitary Inspections.

Accumulation	219	Animals	33
Ashbins	321	Caravans	48
Dirty houses	80	Complaints received and investigated ..	3021
Drain tests	30	Drainage work ..	2056
Infectious disease enquiries	235	Factories	96
Lodging houses	43	Offensive trades ..	38
Offensive smells	99	Piggeries and stables ..	100
Passages and yards ..	169	Public conveniences ..	31
Smoke observations ..	9	Rooms disinfected after infectious disease ..	204
Vermineous premises ..	109		
Water supply	74		

Housing.

Houses, defects and nuisances (Public Health Act)	1380
Houses (Housing Act)	594
Overcrowding (Housing Act)	32

Notices.

Informal notices served	2433
Statutory notices served	257
(Public Health Act 51, Housing Act 201, Factories Act 5.)	

Work in default was carried out by the Corporation in respect of 11 notices.

Defects remedied and nuisances abated included :—

Accumulations cleared ..	27	Yard walls and gates repaired	2
Ashbins provided	489	Animal nuisances abated ..	10
Dampness abated	8	Chimneys repaired	25
Drains cleared	635	Doors and frames renewed or repaired	39
Eavesgutters (new and repaired)	84	Drains repaired	14
Floors repaired and renewed	96	Drains and inspection chambers (new)	25
Offensive smells abated ..	9	Fireplaces and ranges repaired	70
Plaster repaired	113	Houses cleansed	7
Roofs repaired	129	Passages repaired	4
Stairways repaired	1	Rain water pipes repaired and renewed	11
Wash boilers repaired or renewed	47	Sink pipes repaired	8
Water closets (new)	1	Walls re-pointed and rendered	17
Water supply (new)	3	Water closets repaired ..	383
Windows repaired & recorded	83	Water pipes and taps repaired	133
Yards repaired and paving	35		

Offensive Trades.—Members of the Sanitary Sub-Committee continued to be firm in their attitude against the establishment of such trades amongst dwellings, and the Reconstruction Committee decided to consider the possibility of providing an area near the docks solely for the erection of fish curing houses.

Factories.—For the first time an H.M. Inspector of Factories was set apart for work solely in the Grimsby district. His presence certainly resulted in closer co-operation with the sanitary inspectors in achieving improvements at many factories.

It was necessary to draw the attention of the Factory Inspector and the Tuberculosis Officer to conditions at one clothing factory where there had been several cases of tuberculosis amongst female workers.

Rag Flocks Acts.—Rag flock is not made in the Borough.

Keeping of Animals.—Conditions in back yards and stables did not improve during the year. Again it is necessary to stress the need for the immediate adoption and application of stringent byelaws controlling the keeping of pigs, rabbits and poultry by householders.

On two occasions court proceedings were taken against a horse-keeper about the foul condition of his stable and yard and the Magistrates inflicted penalties totalling £5.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs.—Three informal samples of feeding stuffs and four informal samples of fertilisers were examined and found to be genuine.

Places of Entertainment.—Alterations at one cinema continued very slowly throughout the year. When a definite standard of sanitary accommodation has been adopted by the Watch Committee improvements in sanitary arrangements will be necessary at some places of entertainment.

Rat Repression.—All the major and many minor infestations which had been scheduled in the survey requested by the Ministry of Food were cleared during the year.

In many instances, minor infestations occurred through the carelessness of householders in the keeping of animals and poultry and in the storage of food scraps in uncovered containers. The treatment of the Corporation sewers was again postponed until the summer of 1946, when suitable workmen were expected to be available and the sewers not likely to be overcharged with flood water. The principal methods of extermination employed were pre-baiting for four days, poisoning with zinc phosphide on the fifth day and then post baiting. Traps and ferrets were also used when necessary.

The total number of rats killed is not known but 3,337 were delivered to the Corporation destructor and the Corporation rat catcher was paid for 3,919 dead rats.

Rat-proofing of buildings was also done after clearing infestations.

Smoke Abatement.—Inspectors were unable to attempt little work in this direction but the examination of the contents of the deposit gauge continued each month ; the average deposit was 13 tons per square mile in the Bargate area.

A suggestion which may be considered is the provision of another guage to ascertain the deposit on an isolated and undeveloped area on the outskirts of the Borough which may be useful for comparative purposes.

Public Swimming Baths.—The Orwell Street Public Baths still need a continuous filtration plant to ensure that the bath water is reasonably safe for bathers.

Eradication of Vermin (Bed Bugs, etc.).—During 1945, 54 premises (including 3 council houses) were treated for bugs and 28 premises sprayed for fleas (including 3 council houses). As a matter of routine all council houses becoming vacant were inspected before re-letting.

Methods employed were similar to those described in the 1938 Annual Report but D.D.T. (powder and solution) and Gammexene were also used.

Moth and cockroach infestations were dealt with on request of householders.

Legal proceedings were taken against one householder for failing to cleanse his house after service of legal notices. The man was fined by the Magistrates for disobeying their order.

Sanitary Inspectors co-operated with Inspector Edmed of the N.S.P.C.C. and on occasions gave evidence in cases of neglect taken to court by the Society.

Schools.—Sanitary conditions at public elementary schools remained unchanged.

Public Conveniences.—The baths at Riby Square and Oxford Street continued to be used by H.M. Forces stationed in the district, although not to the same capacity as during the two previous years.

Members of the Sanitary Sub-Committee were disturbed by the increasing incidence in wilful damage to fittings at the men's public conveniences, obviously by irresponsible members of the community.

It is perplexing to understand the mentality of any person who destroys public property which is provided for the convenience of the general public.

The police were informed, but were unable to find the culprits.

Attempts were again made to obtain premises for a women's public convenience in Victoria Street district but after negotiations with the owners the Sanitary Sub-Committee considered the suggested price to be excessive.

SECTION D.—HOUSING.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is responsible for this part of the report :—

During the year 17 houses were completed and 151 were demolished.

Many houses were found to be in a deplorable state or repair—which in normal times would have merited demolition—instead of being occupied. For reasons well known to responsible members of the public very little improvement in the general conditions can be reported for 1945.

The impatience of occupiers of damp and dilapidated houses, can be understood, when frustrated in their attempts to live in other than sordid and depressing surroundings.

All things considered, however, the tenants have endured and “made do” with great forbearance during six years of war and requests for sanitary certificates under the Rent Restrictions Acts have been few.

Sub-letting and overcrowding became more acute as service men and women and war workers returned to Grimsby.

Sanitary Inspectors continued enquiries at every house visited in 1945 about the number of families living in each house. 353 houses (12%) out of a total of 2,928 were found to be occupied by more than one family, but not necessarily overcrowded. This figure of 353 did not include the 242 reported last year.

Specifications for adaptation and reconditioning of requisitioned houses were prepared and the work supervised by the sanitary inspectors. Some of the houses used as billets by the military were left in a shocking state, necessitating very extensive reconditioning.

A preliminary report on the housing conditions on the Central Reconstruction Area was prepared for action under Section 9 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1944 by the Chief Sanitary Inspector in May, 1945.

Reference can now be made to the extent of war damage to dwellings during the years 1940 to 1945.

570 houses were wrecked beyond repair.

250 houses were seriously damaged but repairable.

12,000 were slightly damaged.

The work of inspectors in raid welfare work included :—recording and classifying damage—first aid repairs—reconstruction of drainage systems—interviewing perplexed owners and tenants—and in the early stages of the war evacuating and billeting of homeless persons—removal of furniture, etc.

During 1945 many enquiries were received from the War Damage Commission about claims for compensation.

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Mr. Harold Parkinson, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, is responsible for this section of the work :—

Bakehouses	20	Cowsheds	52
Dairies and milk vendors ..	163	Fish curers	87
Fish shops	8	Food preparing premises ..	21
Fried fish shops	39	Grocers' shops	116
Ice cream makers' and vendors' premises	40	Markets	125
Slaughterhouses	1259	Meat shops and stores ..	203
		Various matters	45

Milk Supply.—The promised scheme of the Ministry of Food for the compulsory heat treatment of all milk did not materialise in 1945.

At the Magistrate Court, a cowkeeper/dairyman was fined £6 on three counts for dirty methods and utensils.

Other defaulters were interviewed by members of the Sanitary Sub-Committee and warned of the consequences if improvements were not effected.

Advice was given to producers and retailers on many matters relating to the production of clean milk.

Cattle in the Grimsby cowsheds were examined by a local veterinary surgeon in private practice on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The reports submitted for 1945 show that :—

The only Tuberculin Tested herd in the Borough became an Attested herd on 18.5.1945.

One "Accredited" herd was examined three times and two herds four times.

At premises where ungraded milk was produced two herds were examined once; one herd, twice; two herds, three times; and two herds, four times. More than half of the milk produced at these farms was sold raw.

One animal (a maiden heifer) was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.

Special Designated Milk Licences.

Producer of Tuberculin Tested milk	1	Pasteurisers of milk	5
Producers of Accredited milk	4	Dealers in Pasteurised milk (Supplementary)	1

Accredited Milk Samples.

Biological examinations (all satisfactory)	35
(Produced in Grimsby Borough 33, Produced in Lindsey 2)	
Bacteriological examinations	41
(Grimsby 38, Lindsey 3)	
No. satisfactory (Grimsby 31, Lindsey 1)	32
No. failed Methylene Blue Test (Grimsby 2, Lindsey 2) ..	4
No. containing B. Coli in 0.01 ml. (Grimsby 6, Lindsey 2) ..	8
in more than one tube.	

After repeated warnings—one firm of producers at the end of the year decided not to apply for renewal of the licence for 1946.

Another producer retired from farming in 1945.

Tuberculin Tested Milk Samples.

Biological examination (all satisfactory)	
(Grimsby 12, Lindsey 4)	16
Bacteriological examinations	17
No. satisfactory (Grimsby 12, Lindsey 4)	16
No. failed Methylene Blue Tests (Grimsby)	1
No. containing B. Coli in 0.01 ml. in more than one tube	0

Pasteurised Milk Samples.

No. of Biological examinations (Grimsby C.B. 32 and Grimsby R.D.C. 6) all satisfactory	38
No. of Bacteriological examinations (Grimsby C.B. 79 and Grimsby R.D.C. 9)	88
No. of samples satisfactory (Grimsby C.B. 67 and Grimsby R.D.C. 6)	73
No. of samples failed Methylene Blue Test (Grimsby)	10
No. of samples failed Phosphatase (Grimsby C.B. 8 and Grimsby R.D.C. 3)	11
No. of samples containing B. Coli in 0.01 ml. (Grimsby C.B. 6)	6

New standards for pasteurised milk were introduced in March, 1945. Another provision in the same regulations prescribed tests for sterilised and "heat treated" milk.

The supplementary licence granted by the Town Council to a pasteuriser of milk in the Grimsby Rural District was revoked in July, 1945, for failure to comply with the standards of the Milk (Special Designations) Order. This man had been warned by the Committee in 1944. The main licence was not withdrawn by the Grimsby Rural District Council.

One pasteuriser in the Borough retired at the end of the year—his business being taken over by an existing license holder.

Heat Treated Milk Samples.

"Sterilised" Milk (Grimsby) all satisfactory ..	22
"Heat Treated" Milk (Grimsby R.D.C.) all satisfactory	5

Meat and Food Inspection. Slaughterhouses.—The carcasses and organs from 21,549 animals were examined during 1945 in the private slaughterhouses under the management of the Ministry of Food. The necessity for a modern public abattoir was apparent daily to the inspectors and slaughtermen alike when working in premises utterly inadequate both in design, construction, size and equipment for the large number of animals slaughtered. It was necessary to continue inspection duties

during evenings and week ends to ensure that disease free meat was supplied from Grimsby to the populace of a large area of North Lincolnshire.

Condemnations of diseased meat are described below :—

Tuberculosis.—The complete carcasses and organs of 2 bulls, 12 bullocks, 7 heifers, 60 cows, 17 pigs, 15 calves and 1 sheep were condemned because of generalised tuberculosis.

46 bulls, 545 bullocks, 164 heifers, 522 cows, 72 pigs and 1 calf were found to be affected with tuberculosis in varying degrees and condemnations were made as required by the Memorandum 62 Foods.

Total weight of tuberculosis meat—59 tons 10 cwts. 3 qrs. 11 lbs. 44·7% of the cows slaughtered were found to be affected with tuberculosis in some part of the carcase or organs.

One sheep was found to be tubercular.

Out of the 1,665 calves (of varying ages) examined by the sanitary inspectors 13 were found to be affected with congenital tuberculosis. It was possible to notify the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of the breeders of 12 calves. It is known that some of the dams were examined and found to be tubercular within the meaning of the Tuberculosis Order and later slaughtered.

Members of the Health Committee were concerned about cows found with tubercular udders in Grimsby slaughterhouses from farms in Lindsey from which milk was sent to Grimsby. Representations were made about this state of affairs to the Lindsey County Council. It was arranged to notify the County Council's Officer about every cow found so affected so that enquiries and action could be taken under the Tuberculosis Order.

Other Diseases.—The complete carcasses and organs of 4 bullocks, 2 heifers, 10 cows, 17 pigs, 52 sheep and 21 calves were condemned.

22 bulls, 1,215 bullocks, 274 heifers, 495 cows, 187 pigs, 2,160 sheep and 17 calves were affected with diseases, often localised.

Weight—22 tons 6 cwts. 24 lbs.

Meat Depots.—During the year meat from parts of Lincolnshire and from overseas was examined before distribution from the Central Meat Depot in Brighowgate. It was necessary to condemn diseased meat sent to Grimsby from Scunthorpe and Barton-on-Humber. Condemnations of meat at the Depots amounted to 3 cwts. 2 qrs. 10 lbs. (tubercular) and 2 tons 19 cwts. because of other unsound conditions, (chiefly bone taint and decomposition).

Shops and Stores.—Set out below are details of various foods condemned during the year.

List of Foodstuffs condemned during 1945 :—

Bacon	234 lbs.	Meat Paste	4 tins
Biscuits	842 lbs.	Milk (Canned) ..	1,457 tins
Bloaters	373½ stones	Mustard	35 tins
Butter.. ..	89¼ lbs.	Oatmeal	153 lbs.
Cakes	71	Oats (Rolled).. ..	13¼ cwts.
Cake Mixture.. ..	8 packets	Peanut Butter ..	11 jars
Cereals	3 packets	Pearl Barley	35 lbs.
Cheese.. ..	80 lbs.	Pheasants	2
Chickens	1	Pigs' feet (Imported)	3 barrels
Chocolate and sweets	21 lbs.	Pikelets	443 dozen
Cocoa	49 packets	Pickles	24 jars
Coffee	3 lbs.	Plums 9 tons 19 cwts. 1 qt.	20 lbs.
Coffee Essence ..	1 bottle	Potatoes	16 cwts.
Codfish (Fresh) ..	15½ stones	Potatoes (Dehydrated)	3 cwts.
Codfish (Salt) ..	7 stones	Prunes.. ..	1,680 lbs.
Curry Powder ..	1 lb.	Rabbits	5
Dates	496 lbs.	Raisins'	25 lbs.
Dried Milk	81 packets	Salt	56 lbs.
Ducks	1	Sauce	2 bottles
Eggs (Dried) ..	13 packets	Sausages	40 lbs.
Eggs (Shelled) ..	489	Semolina	67½ lbs.
Figs	1½ lbs.	Soup (Canned) ..	64 tins
Fish Cakes	12 dozen	Soup Powder	7 lbs.
Fish (Canned) ..	900 tins	Spinach (Dehydrated)	13 packets
Flour	3 stones	Sugar	14 lbs.
Gravy Salt	38 packets	Swedes	31 cwts.
Herbs	1 jar	Tripes (Beast) ..	11
Icing Sugar	3 lbs.	Tripes (Imported) ..	2 cases
Jam and preserves	294 lbs.	Tea	1 lb.
Jelly crystals ..	5 lbs.	Tomato Paste ..	19 tins
Liver Cheese (Imported)	31 lbs.	Vegetables (Canned)	1,326 tins
Liver (Imported) ..	370 lbs.	Vegetable Extract ..	10 tins
Margarine	38½ lbs.		
Meat (Canned) ..	2,098 tins	Total weight—24 tons 13 cwts.	
Meat (Imported) ..	1,143 lbs.	1 qr. 4 lbs.	

This amount included certain "ersatz" foods from the stores of a captured German ship.

Total weight of all diseased and unsound food condemned was 109 tons 12 cwts. 3 qrs. 21 lbs.

As in previous years of the war, damaged and unsound (not diseased) food was used for feeding animals, after safeguards had been made to prevent it being used for human food.

Unsound and diseased meat was taken to a meat and bone meal factory in the Glanford Brigg Rural District.

One local butcher was fined £100 for being in possession of meat obtained illicitly; the Chief Inspector attended the Court on behalf of the Ministry of Food.

The attention of the officers of the Ministry of Food was drawn to uncooked diseased meat sent to the various "Pet Stores" in the town for sale as dog food which had not been stained sufficiently with dye.

In addition to the dangers from its illicit use, the danger to humans handling the raw diseased meat in the shops and homes and consumption by animals cannot be ignored.

The control of the distribution and sale of this meat appears to me to be far too loose for complacency about the matter.

Ice Cream.—A request was made to the Ministry of Health for the adoption of byelaws requiring the wrapping of ice cream before retail sale but the Council was informed that the model byelaw was being re-drafted to meet present day requirements.

Food and Drugs Act.—118 samples (19 official and 99 informal) were taken for analysis. 7 were found to be unsatisfactory (6%).

The genuine samples were:—Aromatic solution of ammonia 1, arrowroot 1, aspirin tablets 1, baking powder 1, balsam of aniseed 1, borax 1, brawn 1, butter 2, calcium lactate tablets 1, castor oil 2, chlorodyne 2, cider 1, cod liver oil 2, coffee 2, condensed milk 3, comp. tincture of rhubarb 2, cream 1, cream of tartar 2, doughnut 1, dried milk 4, fish cakes 2, flour 1, gelatine 2, grape fruit squash 1, glycerine lemon and honey 1, glycerine 1, halibut liver oil capsules 1, hydrogen peroxide 1, iodised throat tablets 2, lard 2, lemon squash 1, liquid paraffin 2, malted milk powder 1, malt extract 1, malt vinegar 2, margarine 2, milk 32, oatmeal 1, oil of eucalyptus 2, olive oil 2, pepper 1, polony 1, saccharine tablets 2, orange squash 1, sal volatile 1, sausages 2, semolina 2, shredded suet 2, sodium citrate tablets 1, self-raising flour 1, soya flour 2, sulphur ointment 1, tincture of iodine 2, tinned green peas 2, tripe 2, wheat germ meal 1, wholemeal flour 1, zinc and castor oil cream 1.

The analyst reported that an informal sample of milk had been treated with milk powder or condensed milk, then heated. The "follow up" sample was genuine.

An informal sample of doughnuts was found to contain 20.2% of fat and 9.8% of the oil present was medicinal paraffin oil. The local Bakers' Association was asked to warn its members against this practice.

An informal sample of cream was found to be an artificial cream. The sale of such cream ceased and a formal sample could not be purchased.

Four samples of milk were found to be adulterated; two with 11.6% and 11.5% added water and two samples with 11.7% and 16.1% added water and 5.7% and 9% deficiency in fat.

Fines totalling £20 were imposed by the Justices.

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations.—One tin of full cream sweetened milk and one tin of machine skimmed sweetened milk

were analysed and found to be genuine. One tin of evaporated milk was examined but was not labelled according to the Regulations. This milk was produced in the U.S.A. probably sent under lease-lend arrangements. It was necessary to write the officer responsible for distribution for the Ministry of Food at Nottingham about sending out consignments of tinned milk for sale by retailers without even labelling the tins in any way.

Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations.—Three samples of full cream milk and one half cream milk on examination were found to be genuine.

Public Health Preservatives, Etc., in Food Regulations.—86 samples examined were found to comply with the regulations.

Chemical Analyses were made by Capt. J. A. Foster, F.R.I.C., F.C.S., 23, Chapel Lane, Hull.

Bacteriological and Biological Examinations were performed by Dr. Frank Hampson, Ministry of Health Area Bacteriologist at the Grimsby and District Hospital.

SECTION F.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The incidence of notifiable diseases (other than tuberculosis) was as shewn below. Non-civilians are excluded from this table.

Disease.	Total Cases notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet fever	76	50	—
Diphtheria	53	52	1
Acute Pneumonia (primary or influenzal)	41	5	44 (all forms)
Cerebro-spinal fever ..	4	4	2
Acute poliomyelitis ..	1	1	—
Acute polioencephalitis ..	1	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	11	1	—
Puerperal pyrexia	18	10	—
Erysipelas	17	4	—
Chicken pox	160	—	—
Measles	1488	30	4
Whooping cough	199	6	1
Dysentery	4	1	—
Malaria (contracted abroad)	1	1	—

No notifications were received of other notifiable diseases not specified in the Table above (e.g. small pox).

Table 4 on page 88 gives an analysis of the total notified cases under various age groups and in Wards.

Table 7 on page 91 gives a comparison of the death-rates and case rates for certain infectious diseases.

Scarlet Fever.—Seventy-six notifications relating to civilians and two concerning non-civilians were received, compared with 153 and 4 respectively in 1944. The attack rate was 0·97 per thousand of the population; for England and Wales it was 1·89. Fifty cases (65·7 per cent.) were removed to the Corporation Hospital for treatment. No deaths were attributed to scarlet fever, which was the mild type.

The following table shows the comparative prevalence of scarlet fever over a period of ten years :—

INCIDENCE OF SCARLET FEVER IN VARIOUS YEARS.

1 Year	2 Estimated Population	3 Total No. of Cases Notified	4 Attack Rate per 1,000 Population	5 No. of Deaths Regd.	6 Mortality per 100 Cases Notified	7 Mortality per 1,000 Population	8 No. of Cases treated in Hospital	9 Percentage removed to Hospital
1936	93,690	211	2·25	1	0·47	0·01	154	72·9
1937	92,760	215	2·31	2	0·93	0·02	155	72·0
1938	92,320	185	2·00	—	—	—	149	80·5
1939	90,520	141	1·55	—	—	—	119	84·3
1940	82,560	110	1·33	1	0·90	0·01	90	81·8
1941	78,680	141	1·79	1	0·70	0·01	98	69·5
1942	76,800	262	3·41	—	—	—	177	67·5
1943	76,460	206	2·69	1	0·48	0·01	144	69·9
1944	76,150	153	2·00	1	0·65	0·01	121	79·0
1945	78,030	76	0·97	—	—	—	50	65·7

Diphtheria.—There were only 53 notifications (also two among non-civilians), against a total of 150 and 4 respectively in 1944. This is the lowest number of cases notified since 1936. The attack rate for Grimsby was 0·67 and for England and Wales it was 0·46. With one exception all the cases were removed to the Corporation Hospital for treatment.

One death occurred giving a death rate of 0·01; for England and Wales it was 0·02. The provision of antitoxin free to general practitioners in necessitous cases continues.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.—During the year 133 school children aged five to fifteen years and 666 pre-school children under five years were immunised by the medical staff of the department, using material supplied by the Ministry of Health. It is estimated that 58 per cent. of children under fifteen have been immunised.

The table appended shows the prevalence of Diphtheria over a period of ten years :—

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN VARIOUS YEARS.

1 Year	2 Estimated Population	3 Total No. of Cases Notified	4 Attack Rate per 1,000 Population	5 No. of Deaths Regd.	6 Mortality per 100 Cases Notified	7 Mortality per 1,000 Population	8 No. of Cases treated in Hospital	9 Percentage removed to Hospital
1936	93,690	48	0.51	2	4.16	0.02	47	97.9
1937	92,760	86	0.92	5	5.81	0.05	82	95.3
1938	92,320	126	1.36	3	2.38	0.03	119	94.4
1939	90,520	90	0.99	8	8.88	0.08	83	92.0
1940	82,560	87	1.05	2	2.29	0.02	85	97.7
1941	78,680	90	1.14	5	5.55	0.06	88	97.7
1942	76,800	123	1.60	1	0.81	0.01	123	100.0
1943	76,460	167	2.18	10	5.98	0.13	160	95.8
1944	76,150	150	1.96	2	1.33	0.02	150	100.0
1945	78,030	53	0.67	1	1.88	0.01	52	98.1

Pneumonia.—41 notifications were received—33 of primary pneumonia and 8 of influenzal pneumonia—giving an attack rate of 0.52 as against 0.87 for England and Wales. Five cases were treated in hospital, one being admitted to Scartho Road Infirmary, one to the Grimsby and District General Hospital and the remainder to the Corporation Hospital.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—Four sporadic cases relating to civilians were notified, two males and two females, giving an attack rate of 0.05, the same as for England and Wales. One non-civilian, a private in the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, was also notified. All were treated in the Corporation Hospital. Two deaths of Borough residents occurred from this disease.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—One notification of this disease was received. The patient, a male aged 35 years, who had recently been discharged from the R.A.F., was treated in the Corporation Hospital where he recovered.

Acute Polioencephalitis.—One notification was received. The case, a boy of 10, was treated at home.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—18 cases of puerperal pyrexia were received, compared with twelve in 1944. The attack rate per thousand total births (live and still) was 10.40; for England and Wales it was 9.93. When a case is nursed at home the services of a district nurse are offered by the local authority, but ten of the cases notified were removed to the Corporation Hospital for treatment.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—11 cases of this disease were reported, one of which was treated in the Corporation Hospital. The services of a nurse from the District Nursing Association are offered by the local authority in all cases nursed at home. No impairment of vision resulted from these infections.

Erysipelas.—17 cases were notified, also one non-civilian. Five of these, including the non-civilian, were treated in the Corporation Hospital. The local attack rate was 0·21 and for England and Wales it was 0·25. No deaths were ascribed to this disease.

Dysentery.—Four cases were notified, three males and one female, the latter being admitted with her baby to the Corporation Hospital for treatment.

Malaria.—Two notifications were received, one relating to a man aged 22 in the Merchant Navy who was brought into the Grimsby General Hospital and transferred to the Corporation Hospital for treatment. The other, a non-civilian, was treated in the R.N. Sick Quarters. In both cases the disease had been contracted abroad.

Chicken Pox.—160 notifications relating to civilians and two concerning non-civilians were received, compared with 443 in 1944. One non-civilian was admitted to the Corporation Hospital for treatment.

Measles.—We received 1,490 notifications of this disease (including two non-civilians), the majority of which occurred in the first quarter of the year, compared with only 100 in 1944.

The attack rate was 19·0 and for England and Wales it was 11·67. Four deaths were ascribed to measles, giving a local death rate of 0·05 compared with 0·02 for the country as a whole. Thirty cases were admitted to the Corporation Hospital for treatment.

Whooping Cough.—199 notifications were received as against 270 in 1944. The attack rate was 2·55, while for England and Wales it was 1·64. Six cases were treated in the Corporation Hospital. One death occurred from whooping cough, giving a rate of 0·01, compared with 0·02 for England and Wales.

Influenza.—This is not a notifiable disease unless complicated by pneumonia. Four deaths were attributed to influenza (one in 1944), giving a death rate of 0·05 compared with 0·08 for England and Wales.

Small Pox.—There were no cases of small pox or suspected small pox in Grimsby during 1945, but a number of notices were received by the Department from other ports in regard to persons who were considered to have been contacts of the disease. These were persons returning to Grimsby from overseas, and they were kept under observation.

Vaccination.—Of the 1,754 infants whose births were reported by the local Registrar to the Vaccination Officer 530 were successfully vaccinated, equal to 30·2 per cent., a slight improvement on last year. It is satisfactory to note that the farce of compulsory vaccination is shortly to come to an end. It is not always appreciated that it may be necessary in adult life to be vaccinated, with a good deal of inconvenience if one wishes to proceed overseas.

No vaccinations were performed under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Venereal Diseases.—442 Borough residents attended for the first time during the year at the Queen Street Clinic. The classification of these cases was as follows :—

Condition.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Syphilis	17	27	44
Soft Chancre ..	1	1	2
Gonorrhœa ..	64	88	152
Other than venereal	102	142	244
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	184	258	442
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

By arrangement the clinic treats cases from part of the Lindsey County Council area, and also deals with diagnosis and continued treatment of Services personnel in the district.

Including Borough residents a total of 1,464 new patients (1,076 men and 388 women and children) attended for the first time during the year. Numbers of attendances made by all patients were :—

	Borough Residents.	Other Areas.	Total.
Males ..	1894	3023	4917
Females ..	3874	705	4579
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5768	3728	9496
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

104 patients defaulted during the year. Of these 48 completed treatment but failed to complete tests of cure. The number of defaulters is 17 higher than last year but this increase is largely due to the disposal of medical case cards, previously held over, of men thought to have been on war service. In the low number of 39 women included in the above total 14 had completed treatment. The continuity of attendance of women is again largely due to the energetic follow-up work done by the clinic sister.

In the treatment of syphilis 2,450 doses of approved arseno-benzine compounds were administered, also 557 other arsenical and 2,989 bismuth injections.

PENICILLIN—147 males and 21 females were treated at the clinic for gonorrhœa.

Thirteen males and 12 females were treated for syphilis, also four females for gonorrhœa, at the Scartho Road Infirmary under the Supervision of the V.D. medical officer.

6,946 specimens from patients attending the clinic were sent to the approved laboratory for examination.

Dr. Douglas J. Campbell, the V.D. medical officer and pathologist, returned to duty on 1st September, 1945, after six years service in the Army as an Adviser in Venereology.

V.D. LABORATORY.—By arrangement the laboratory deals with specimens sent in from hospitals, by general practitioners in Grimsby, Lindsey, Holland and Lincoln, also from certain Service hospitals, etc. 12,459 specimens from the Grimsby district were included in the total of 35,075 specimens examined, an increase of 3,964 on the previous year's total.

Routine blood tests were done on 1,053 expectant mothers, and the Wassermann test was positive in 1.80 per cent. and the gonococcal fixation test in 1.14 per cent.

The number of new patients and of laboratory specimens examined were the highest ever recorded. For the efficient standard of work maintained in these departments praise is due to the staff for their co-operation and willingness to perform the extra work entailed.

Appropriate action continues to be taken in regard to contacts reported under Regulation 33B. Contacts notified during the year numbered 98 (2 males and 96 females).

Proceedings were instituted against one contact for failure to submit to and continue treatment. The case was heard by the Magistrates on 18th July, 1945, when the defendant was bound over for three months on condition that she entered the Infirmary and remained there for such period as found necessary for treatment to be completed.

Corporation Hospital.—I am indebted to the Matron, Miss E. D. Mackenzie, R.R.C., for the following report on the isolation side of this hospital:—

SCARLET FEVER.—50 cases were admitted from the Borough, also 7 non-civilians and 13 from outside areas, a total of 70. The average stay in hospital was 26 days as compared with 31 in 1944. Complications were:—Scalds of both legs on admission 1, rheumatism 1, congenital cardiac 1, tonsilitis 3, adenitis 1 and nephritis 1.

DIPHTHERIA.—52 cases were admitted from the Borough, also three non-civilians and 34 from outside areas, a total of 89. Two deaths occurred, one of which was a Grimsby resident. This gives a case mortality of 3.8 as compared with 1.6 in 1944. The average stay in hospital was 42 days. Complications were:—"carriers" 3, tonsilitis 3, scabies 4, otorrhœa 2, measles 2, palatal paresis 3, ocular palsies 3, multiple paresis 1, dermatitis 1, pharyngeal 1, dropped foot 1 and streptococcal throat 1.

Of the 52 cases admitted from the Borough, 17 were known to have been immunised.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—13 cases were admitted, 10 of which were Grimsby residents. The average stay in hospital was 18 days. Complications were :—pyæmia 1 and cellulitis of arm 1.

MEASLES.—30 cases were admitted from the Borough and 36 (18 non-civilians) from outside areas. The average stay in hospital was 22 days. Complications were :—pneumonia 16, encephalitis 1, scabies 4, otitis media 2, laryngeal 3, jaundice 1, epistaxis 1, corneal ulcer 1, bronchitis 2 and K.L.B. nose 1.

ERYSIPELAS.—Eight cases were admitted, four being from the Borough. The average stay in hospital was 23 days. Complications were :—ulcerative gingivitis 1, scabies 1 and dermatitis 1.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.—Five cases, including one non-civilian, were admitted from the Borough and seven from outside areas. One death occurred of a Grimsby resident. The average stay in hospital was 20 days.

PNEUMONIA.—Nine cases were admitted, three being from the Borough. The average stay in hospital was 16 days. One death occurred of a Grimsby resident.

POLIOMYELITIS.—Two cases were admitted, one being from an outside area. The average stay in hospital was 34 days, and there were no complications.

WHOOPIING COUGH.—10 cases were admitted, six being from the Borough. The average stay was 19 days. One death occurred of a Grimsby infant. Complications were :—Pneumonia 3, impetigo 1, chicken pox 1 and pleural effusion 1.

Other cases admitted were :—*Borough* : Toxic polioneuritis 1, tuberculous meningitis 1, pyrexia U.O. 1, laryngitis 1, cerebral tumour 1, mumps 1, laryngeal spasm 1, tonsillitis 7, acidosis 1, congenital heart 1, Vincent's angina 6, diarrhoea 1, pyelitis 1, vomiting 1, diphtheria contact 1, whooping cough contact 1, scabies 1, dysentery 2, enteritis 5, bronchitis 2, impetigo 1, quinsy 1, cellulitis of head 1, pharyngitis 1, rubella 1, N.Y.D. chest 1, N.A.D. 2 and infants with mothers 4. *Outside the Borough* : Tonsillitis 18, meningismus 2, scabies 2, Vincent's angina 3, quinsy 2, dermatitis 1, peritonitis 1, encephalitis 1, chicken pox 2, acidosis 1, pleural effusion 1, dysentery 3, dental abscess 2, enteritis 6, pyrexia 1, streptococcal throat 1, cerebral tumour 2, peritonsillar abscess 1, mastitis 2, polio-encephalitis 2, otitis media 2, typhoid fever 1, tuberculous meningitis 1, cellulitis of leg 1, ulcerative colitis 1, fibrositis 1, bronchitis 1 and puerperal pyrexia 2. *Non-civilians* : Streptococcal throat 3, tonsillitis 3, chicken pox 2, mumps 12, alveolar abscess 1, infective hepatitis 3, orchitis 1, Vincent's angina 6, dysentery 6, malaria 2, scarlet fever contact 1, gangrene of lung 1, secondary syphilis 1, diphtheria carrier 1, meningitis 1, sulphanilimide rash 1 and toxic rash 1.

Total number of patients admitted—442.

Cancer.—The number of deaths in Grimsby due to cancer was 153, giving a death rate of 1.96 per thousand of the population compared with 1.94 for England and Wales.

The Radiotherapy Centre for the treatment of cancer at the Scunthorpe and District War Memorial Hospital continues to perform valuable services under the direction of Dr. James Z. Walker, Medical Director to the Lincolnshire Joint Cancer Committee. Dr. Walker is based on Scunthorpe and visits the constituent authorities, together with such hospitals as are in the scheme, and cases are admitted to Scunthorpe on his recommendation. The work of the centre has continued to expand, and plans are being made for additional accommodation and plant.

In addition to the treatment of cancer the services of the officers and equipment of the Joint Committee have been freely used for the treatment of non-cancerous cases susceptible of improvement or cure by radio-therapy, and thus much suffering and disfigurement has been relieved.

Statistical results of treatment at the Centre will not be available until an adequate number of years have passed as it is typical of this disease that recurrences develop sometimes after several years of freedom from symptoms.

As with tuberculosis so with cancer it is essential that early treatment should be obtained in order that every chance of cure is available. Research work on cancer still goes on and it is hoped that some time in the future a specific agent to combat the disease will be found and thus avoid the mutilating surgical work which delay in seeking treatment renders necessary.

For the year ended 31st December, 1945, the number of Grimsby residents treated at the Scunthorpe Treatment Centre was 65 in-patients (26 males and 39 females) and 59 out-patients (36 males and 23 females), a total of 124 patients.

At the Grimsby and District General Hospital, which is an approved hospital under the joint scheme, the number of Borough residents who received in-patient treatment was 64 (37 males and 27 females).

Prevention of Blindness.—No action was taken by the Health Department under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1943, in regard to the prevention of blindness, as none was considered necessary.

The welfare of the blind is delegated by the Council to the Grimsby Society for the Blind, and at the end of the year the number of blind persons in the Borough was 135, comprising 74 males and 61 females.

During the year the Society's Ophthalmic Surgeon (Dr. W. Gordon Davidson) made 31 examinations, as a result of which 23 persons were certified as blind within the meaning of the Blind Persons Act. Two of the latter have since been de-certified.

It has been found possible during the year under review to extend the facilities at the Dispensary. This has been achieved in two ways, — first, by encouraging practitioners to send patients with any type of chest disease in which they thought a second opinion was necessary and in which the Dispensary staff could render help. For example, preliminary investigations of cancer of the lung have been made before returning the case to the cancer specialists. The out-door treatment of such diseases as bronchiectasis has been given in co-operation with general practitioners, considerable use being made of our sunlight clinics for such cases. In this matter we seem to have anticipated the Ministry's attitude towards a tuberculosis dispensary which would be really better looked upon as a chest clinic. Secondly, towards the end of the year an additional session at the Dispensary was initiated for the routine X-ray chest screening examination of expectant mothers. The object of this session was to discover early cases of tuberculosis in this group of patients. A diagnosis made after the birth of a child is often too late for effective treatment to be prescribed to the mother. These facilities were offered to cases attending the ante-natal services of the local authority. To the staff of the latter we are grateful for this whole-hearted co-operation.

Age Periods	NEW CASES.				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
1—5	3	2	3	1	—	1	1	1
5—10	2	4	7	3	—	—	1	—
10—15	2	5	3	1	—	—	2	—
15—20	10	13	2	5	1	2	—	1
20—25	9	16	5	3	2	4	—	1
25—35	13	16	—	1	4	8	1	—
35—45	12	4	1	3	4	3	1	1
45—55	11	2	1	1	8	2	—	—
55—65	6	2	—	—	4	1	—	—
65 and upwards	2	—	1	—	5	1	—	—
Totals ..	71	64	23	18	30	23	6	4

Death Rate per 1,000 of Population	Pulmonary	..	0.68
" "	Non-Pulmonary		0.12
" "	All Forms	.,	0.80

The death rate from tuberculosis has increased fairly substantially as compared with the previous year, but is still below that of 1943. Part of the increase is probably due to a large number of non-notified deaths (10) in half of which the cause was only established after post mortem examination. It seems reasonable, therefore, that some of the increase has been brought about by the more accurate certification of death made possible by a more efficient pathological service and the increase in the number of post mortem examinations in cases of doubt. This is borne out by a comparison of the figures of post mortem examinations in this district which have increased between 100 and 200% in recent years.

Included in the deaths were 10 cases that had not been previously notified as suffering from tuberculosis. The proportion of non-notified deaths is 15.8, as compared with 1.8 in 1944.

The number of primary notifications received per 1,000 of the population, and the ratio of non-notified deaths for the past few years, are as follows :—

Year.	Total primary notifications.	Notifications per thousand of population.	Ratio of non-notified Deaths.	Ratio of non-notified Deaths.	
				Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary
1938	154	1.66	7%	2.9%	4.3%
1939	135	1.49	9%	4.5%	4.5%
1940	116	1.40	9.2%	2.6%	6.6%
1941	127	1.61	4.6%	3.0%	1.6%
1942	147	1.91	6.5%	4.9%	1.6%
1943	138	1.80	5.6%	4.2%	1.4%
1944	153	2.00	1.8%	1.8%	—
1945	176	2.25	15.8%	14.3%	1.5%

The following Table is a general analysis of the work done through the Tuberculosis Dispensary, during 1945 :—

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL				GRAND TOTAL	
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (exclud- ing contacts):														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	51	38	5	7	7	11	7	4	58	49	12	11	130	
(b) Diagnosis not com- pleted ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	13	3	2	32	
(c) Non-tuber- culous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	193	353	90	56	692	

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL				GRAND TOTAL
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
B.—CONTACTS ex- amined dur- ing the year : (a) Definitely tuberculous	3	3	3	1	—	—	1	—	3	3	4	1	11
(b) Diagnosis not com- pleted ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	6
(c) Non-tuber- culous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	161	87	90	396
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as : (a) Recovered	9	4	4	—	4	4	6	7	13	8	10	7	38
(b) Non-tuber- culous (in- cluding any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dis- pensary Register as tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	264	523	181	154	1122
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st :— (a) Definitely tuberculous	222	214	30	21	27	35	34	26	249	249	64	47	609
(b) Diagnosis not com- pleted ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	15	7	6	45

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1945 616
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years .. 24
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" .. 29
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) .. 64
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) 9219
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December Nil
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—
 - (a) Personal 144
 - (b) Otherwise 2086

8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to homes (including personal consultations) 402
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes of patients for Dispensary purposes 881
10. Number of :—
 - (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined :—
 - Positive 234
 - Negative 351
 - (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work 5610
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register and included in A (a) and A (b) above Nil
12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st, 1945 181

During the year 1,902 individual persons attended the Dispensary, making a total of 9,219 attendances, and the following table gives a comparison with previous years :—

Year.	Total number of persons who attended.	Number of new Cases.	Total Attendances.
1938	1339	588	7,675
1939	1314	614	6,699
1940	1256	473	5,287
1941	1244	671	5,798
1942	1395	905	6,116
1943	1443	936	6,473
1944	1809	1126	6,904
1945	1902	1291	9,219

APPLICATIONS FOR TREATMENT.

During the year under review 176 cases were notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, as suffering from tuberculosis (all forms). It is pleasing to record that with the exception of one Service case whose notification was cancelled by the issuing Service hospital, each of these cases attended the Dispensary.

It will be noted that in Grimsby there has been a more or less steady increase in the number of primary notifications since 1940. This upward trend shows no evidence of abating and is a very strong argument in favour of routine X-raying, especially of people at risk (factory workers, etc.) While we have made an effort to increase the number dealt with at the Dispensary—attendances in 1940 as compared with those in 1945—it would not be possible to deal with the problem adequately without the facilities of mass X-ray equipment. The expense of such an apparatus for a County Borough of this size would be prohibitive but co-operation with other nearby authorities would bring these facilities to a reasonable cost.

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES.

(a) *Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*

During 1945 applications were received from 111 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, including 10 which were discovered in the examination of contacts. In the previous year there were 113 new cases diagnosed as suffering from this form of tuberculosis.

The following is the classification of the new cases at the end of the year, together with a comparison of figures for previous years :—

	1945.	1944.	1943.	1942.	1941.
(1) T.B. Minus (Sputum negative or absent)	79	75	76	58	44
(2) T.B. Plus 1 (Positive early case)	7	3	2	—	2
(3) T.B. Plus 2 (Positive intermediate case)	15	20	17	22	18
(4) T.B. Plus 3 (Positive advanced case)	10	15	10	15	17

(b) *Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*

There were 30 cases diagnosed as suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, as compared with 17 in 1944.

The following table gives a comparison with previous years :—

Year.	Bones.	Abdomen.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.
1938	13	5	9	18	45
1939	6	3	8	17	34
1940	5	—	6	2	13
1941	4	3	10	9	26
1942	7	2	6	8	23
1943	5	—	7	4	16
1944	3	—	9	5	17
1945	8	3	12	7	30

It will be seen there is a very definite increase in the number of cases of this form of tuberculosis during 1945. It is difficult to understand all the factors which are responsible for this, but they do give rise to a considerable amount of concern. As the war years have progressed a very much larger percentage of the milk of Grimsby has been heat treated, the bulk being pasteurised milk. The pasteurisation plants in the town successfully pass the bacteriological standards laid down but there is no doubt that it seems desirable there should be further investigation as to the effect on the H.T.S.T. process on the viability of the tubercle bacillus. When milk was held for 45-minutes there was no doubt that the tubercle bacillus did not survive, but these figures give cause for serious reflection. If compulsory pasteurisation is to be the

solution of our troubles in regard to surgical tuberculosis it must be compulsory pasteurisation of a really satisfactory character.

CONTACTS.—During the year 413 contacts were examined, a number which shows a decrease on the previous year when the total was 519. As a result of these examinations 10 persons were found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and one from the non-pulmonary form of the disease. In this manner 13 cases were discovered in 1944.

The decrease in the number of contacts examined is due to the fact that it has been impossible to continue the examination of employees in factories because of the general increase in the work undertaken at the Dispensary. This aspect of preventive medicine will require to wait until mass radiography is available in this district. The number of family contacts examined is as high as in the previous year and every effort is made to ensure that all members living in the same house as a known case are regularly examined.

HOME VISITS.—The number of home visits paid was 546, of which 144 were in consultation with the patient's private doctor, as compared with 484 and 89 in 1944. While the figures are higher than in the previous year I am far from satisfied with the value of this work. It seems to me much more satisfactory that the patient should be examined at the Dispensary where there are X-ray facilities and it is proposed that the number of home visits during the coming year be reduced and that treatment at home be left in the hands of general practitioners. It appears to me to be unjustifiable interference in the private doctor's field unless the practitioner requests the services of the Tuberculosis Officer. This is, of course, only possible in a county borough which has adequate sanatorium beds to serve the community, this being happily so in Grimsby.

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS.—The number of accepted cases of the Ministry is increasing steadily. The local authority is anxious to see that these patients are taken over as quickly as possible and necessary institutional or other treatment prescribed without delay. Many are treated in the Corporation Hospital for considerable periods as Service cases as a result of the Service Departments revising their rules regarding discharge from H.M. Forces of personnel who require to be retained in hospital after invaliding has been recommended. The position now is that when a member of the Forces would be due for invaliding discharge on account of tuberculosis under normal regulations, the discharge will not be carried out, so long as he is retained in a hospital or sanatorium under treatment, for a period of 30 months where the disability is accepted as attributable to or aggravated by service.

At the end of 1945 there were 88 tuberculous persons for whom disability pensions had been granted on the Tuberculosis Notification Register, as compared with 74 in December, 1944. Thirty-four of these cases received institutional treatment in the Corporation Hospital during the year.

LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS.—A more satisfactory scheme is now in operation with regard to this side of the work. During the course of the year 585 specimens were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli, as compared with 840 in 1944,

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT TREATMENT.—This treatment was brought into full use between January—June and October—December, when the attendances numbered 2,669. The modern Clinic Mercury Vapour lamp provided by the Grimsby Tuberculosis Care Committee is doing splendid service.

ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX CLINIC.—The work at this weekly session is increasing yearly. During 1945, patients made a total 1,963 attendances (1,429 Grimsby and 534 Lindsey County Council) as compared with 1,719 in 1944.

X-RAY WORK.—This is another branch of the service which continues to expand. During 1945, 5,610 Grimsby and 300 Lindsey County Council cases were X-rayed and reported upon. The number of examinations carried out in 1944 was 5,535.

The following table shows an analysis of the work done on Grimsby cases in this department :—

	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Screening :— Pulmonary	1583	2177	271	257	4288
Films :— Pulmonary	623	573	72	54	1322
Totals	2206	2750	343	311	5610

It is very gratifying to find so many cases referred to the Dispensary for investigation under the National Service Acts, 1939—1941 by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. These are persons of both sexes who show suspicious physical signs, or who give a doubtful history at their medical examination for the Armed Forces, etc.

DENTAL WORK.—The following is a brief report on cases referred to the Senior Dental Officer from the Dispensary during 1945 :—

No. of patients referred to the dental clinic	4
No. of attendances made at the clinic for treatment ..	12
No. of extractions	7
No. of Local anæsthetics for extractions	7
No. of patients supplied with dentures.. ..	1
Full upper denture	1
Full lower denture	1
Miscellaneous treatments	9

We are indebted to the Grimsby and District Nursing Institution for the help they have given with regard to tuberculosis patients ill at home during the current year, and also for the considerable number of visits that have been paid on our behalf, despite shortage of staff.

MEMO. 266/T.

We continue to make the widest possible application in this Memorandum and have the Town Council's backing in this respect. It is disappointing that the family allowances to be introduced during the coming year require to be taken into consideration in assessing the scale under 266/T when one considers the meagreness of the grants paid under the Memorandum.

During 1945 payment was made to 164 cases, as compared with 162 in the previous year, under the following headings:—

Maintenance Allowances	..	..	..	..	127
Maintenance and Discretionary Allowances	..				16
Discretionary and Special Payments	..				—
Special Payments	..	..	..	..	21
					<hr/> 164

REHABILITATION.—The services of the Ministry of Labour through their Rehabilitation Officers have been extended since the previous report. We have to thank these Officers for their sympathetic consideration in dealing with the very difficult aspect of the Tuberculosis Service. There is good reason to believe that during the coming year a considerable step forward in the rehabilitation of the tuberculous will be initiated in this district, which is one of great difficulty regarding re-employment as many industries are barred from this class of patient because of their connection with food.

CORPORATION HOSPITAL, SCARTH.

During 1945 the work at the local sanatorium was rendered very difficult in the late autumn due to an acute shortage of nursing and domestic staff. This necessitated the temporary closing of 21 beds. It was felt that this step was essential to safeguard the health of the staff. Fortunately before the end of the year it was found possible to re-open these beds, partly by the employment of male nurses on the male side of the hospital. Despite the temporary closure of these beds no Grimsby case suffered as we still had sufficient accommodation to deal with cases from the Borough—even during the period of shortage.

Even though there was a break of almost three months at the beginning of the year due to the illness of the thoracic surgeon, the amount of chest surgery performed has been maintained. These facilities, which were previously only available to patients from Grimsby and the Lindsey County Council, have now been extended to the Norfolk County Council. It will be seen from the following table that there is a considerable proportion of thoracic surgery carried out for these two outside authorities. This is partly due to the fact that the leeway has been made good so far as Grimsby patients are concerned and our main activities are directed toward new cases coming under treatment in the current year.

A total of 105 operations were carried out, consisting almost entirely of chest work, most of these being performed by Mr. E. C. Wynne-Edwards, F.R.C.S., who very kindly undertakes the major operations.

The arrangement is of great advantage to patients from the three authorities. The number of operations performed again demonstrates the necessity of having an X-ray apparatus installed in the sanatorium.

	Thoraco- plasty	Thoraco- scopy	Phrenic Crush	Thoraco- scopy with separation of adhesions	Others	Total
Grimsby Borough	17	4	8	15	—	44
Lindsey County	18	9	8	19	1	55
Norfolk County	5	—	1	—	—	6
Totals.	40	13	17	34	1	105

The following tables give particulars of admissions, discharges, etc., of persons treated at the Corporation Hospital during the past few years.

		1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
<i>Admissions :—</i>	(a) Definite cases	114	140	140	149	133
	(b) Observation cases	30	30	26	49	34
	Total admissions	<u>144</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>167</u>
<i>Discharges :—</i>	(a) Definite cases	81	119	87	110	110
	(b) Observation cases	29	28	24	59	41
	Total discharges	<u>110</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>151</u>
<i>Deaths :—</i>	(a) Definite cases	35	23	35	33	23
	(b) Observation cases	2	1	1	1	3
	Total deaths	<u>37</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>26</u>

In addition, the following cases have been admitted to the Tuberculosis Wards during recent years on behalf of outside authorities :—

		1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
Adult Males	.. ..	54	54	58	56	27
Adult Females	.. ..	11	17	25	38	31
Children	.. ..	6	3	3	12	13
Total admitted	.. ..	<u>71</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>71</u>

There were three Service cases of tuberculosis under treatment at the beginning of the year ; admissions totalled 33, there were two deaths, 19 cases were transferred to the civilian register on reaching their final date of service with H.M. Forces, four were discharged direct to their home address upon completion of treatment and before their final date of Service had been reached, leaving 11 cases under treatment on the 31st December, 1945. These figures refer to Service cases whose homes are normally in Grimsby or in the area of the Lindsey County Council.

The total number of cases admitted to this section of the Corporation Hospital during 1945 was 252, as compared with 304 in 1944.

		Grimsby cases.		Outside cases.	
		<i>Patient days.</i>	<i>Bed case days.</i>	<i>Patient days.</i>	<i>Bed case days.</i>
1938	..	31,466	22,113	5,974	4,244
		(Average daily number cases whole institution		..	102·1)
1939	..	28,645	21,143	6,203	4,065
		(Average daily number cases whole institution		..	94·5)
1940	..	25,564	17,193	8,318	6,009
		(Average daily number cases whole institution		..	91·1)
1941	..	24,229	15,763	10,813	7,468
		(Average daily number cases whole institution		..	94·5)
1942	..	25,782	20,528	9,738	6,960
		(Average daily number cases whole institution		..	97·6)
1943	..	24,844	18,415	10,228	6,816
		(Average daily number cases whole institution		..	96)
1944	..	30,036	21,420	11,951	8,093
		(Average daily number cases whole institution		..	114·6)
1945	..	25,237	16,457	14,376	9,283
		(Average daily number cases whole institution		..	111)

A handicraft scheme of diversional and occupational therapy was initiated on the tuberculosis wards during the year under the part-time supervision of a teacher. The patients have shown great interest in the work and the quality of the goods made is very high.

Care Committee.—The Tuberculosis Care Committee was appointed in this County Borough in 1925, and its work has functioned with marked success since.

A sum of £5 per 1,000 of the population per annum in accordance with the Local Government Act, and set out in the explanatory Circular 1072, is available for the use of the Committee and this amounts to £470 per annum. In addition to this official grant the Committee has also a Special Fund, which assists in the provision of extra nourishment, dental treatment, clothing and footwear, bedsteads and bedding, and grants to patients receiving occupational therapy. The Special Fund is kept in a solvent condition by donations and efforts made by the Committee itself through dances, street collections, etc.

Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925.—No action was taken during 1945 relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1936.—No action was taken under Section 172 of this Act relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

TABLE T. 3.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return shewing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1945 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

[illegible]

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1945 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

[illegible]

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1945, to the 31st December, 1945, in the area of the County Borough of Grimsby.

Formal Notifications.													
AGE PERIODS		Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis										Total Notifications.	
		0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total (all ages)
Pulmonary Males ..	1	3	2	2	10	9	13	12	11	6	2	71	77
Females ..	—	2	4	5	13	16	16	4	2	2	—	64	67
Non-pulmonary Males ..	—	3	7	3	2	5	—	1	1	—	1	23	23
Females ..	—	1	3	1	5	3	1	3	1	—	—	18	18

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

New Cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

AGE PERIODS		0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total Cases
		0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total Cases
Pulmonary Males ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4
Females ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	5
Non-pulmonary Males ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Females ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The source of information from which the above-mentioned was obtained is as follows:—Death Returns—From Local Registrars, Pulmonary 7, Non-Pulmonary 1; Transferable deaths from Registrar-General, Pulmonary 2.

The following is the Ward distribution of cases of Tuberculosis notified during 1945 :—

	Alexandra	Central	Clee	Coates	Hainton	Humber	North East	Scartho	South	South West	Victoria	Weelsby	Wellow	Wellington	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.															
Males	5	4	8	4	7	7	2	1	11	8	—	7	—	7	71
Females	3	1	11	2	1	9	—	—	16	7	1	5	1	7	64
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.															
Males	1	1	—	—	1	2	2	—	10	3	—	—	2	1	23
Females	—	1	2	1	1	2	1	—	4	1	—	3	—	2	18

TABLE SHOWING THE ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN GRIMSBY AS COMPARED WITH ENGLAND AND WALES AS A WHOLE SINCE 1922.

Year.	Population.	Tuberculosis (Pulmonary).			Tuberculosis (all forms).		
		GRIMSBY.		England and Wales.	GRIMSBY.		England and Wales.
		No. of deaths.	Rate per thousand of population.	Rate per thousand of population.	No. of deaths.	Rate per thousand of population.	Rate per thousand of population.
1922	83,600	89	1.06	.89	117	1.39	1.12
1923	84,650	82	.96	.84	102	1.24	1.06
1924	85,620	83	.97	.84	99	1.16	1.06
1925	86,810	77	.91	.83	98	1.21	1.04
1926	87,190	92	1.04	.77	127	1.43	0.96
1927	88,340	86	.97	.74	105	1.19	0.95
1928	90,270	72	.79	.75	102	1.12	0.92
1929	91,440	96	1.05	.79	115	1.25	0.95
1930	91,440	85	.93	.73	109	1.19	0.89
1931	92,280	85	.92	.74	108	1.16	0.89
1932	92,250	81	.87	.68	106	1.14	0.84
1933	93,090	71	.76	.69	89	.95	0.83
1934	93,700	58	.62	.63	72	.77	0.76
1935	93,900	61	.65	.60	74	.78	0.71
1936	93,690	49	.52	.58	64	.68	0.68
1937	92,760	53	.57	.58	63	.67	0.69
1938	92,320	61	.66	.53	69	.74	0.63
1939	92,230	57	.62	.53	66	.72	0.63
1940	82,560	64	.78	.59	76	.92	0.70
1941	78,680	56	.71	.60	65	.82	0.73
1942	76,800	52	.67	.54	61	.79	0.66
1943	76,460	65	.85	.55	71	.93	0.66
1944	76,150	50	.66	.52	56	.73	0.62
1945	78,030	53	.68	.52	63	.80	0.62

SECTION G.—PORT HEALTH SERVICE.

1.—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR 1945.

TABLE A.

	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number reported to be defective	Number of Vessels on which defects were remedied	Number of vessels reported as having, or having had, during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Sanitary Inspector			
Foreign :—							
Steamers ..	*291	208,290	—	301	32	21	—
†Motor ..	43	22,778	—	53	5	3	—
Sailing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing ..	298	93,076	—	303	31	20	—
Total Foreign ..	632	324,144	—	657	68	44	—
Coastwise :—							
Steamers ..	108	60,303	—	142	24	9	—
Motor ..	63	12,893	—	67	4	2	—
Sailing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing ..	4,040	716,966	—	1,077	356	278	—
Total Coastwise	4,211	790,162	—	1,286	384	289	—
Total Foreign and Coastwise ..	4,843	1,114,306	—	1,943	452	333	—

* From information supplied by H.M. Collector of Customs.

† Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers. Does not include vessels calling for bunkers only

Number of vessels under 100 tons entering the port during the year.

British .. 796. Tonnage (not available).

Foreign .. 4. Tonnage (not available).

ROUTINE INSPECTION OF VESSELS ARRIVING AT THE PORT.

FOREIGN :—	British Steam Ships	120
	British Motor Ships	35
	British Motor Fishing Vessels	Nil
	British Sailing Ships	Nil
	Foreign Steam Ships	181
	Foreign Motor Vessels	18
	Foreign Motor Fishing Vessels	125
	British Steam Fishing Vessels	128
	Foreign Steam Fishing Vessels	50
	Total	657

COASTWISE :—	British Steam Ships	103
	British Motor Vessels	50
	British Motor Fishing Vessels	Nil
	British Sailing Ships.. ..	Nil
	Foreign Steam Ships	39
	Foreign Motor Vessels	17
	Foreign Motor Fishing Vessels	Nil
	British Steam Fishing Vessels	1077
	Foreign Steam Fishing Vessels	Nil
	Total	1286
	Foreign	657
	Coastwise	1286
		1943
	Re-inspections	323

(The above are included under inspections in Table A).

The Nationalities of the Vessels were as follows :—

British	1513
Danish	160
French	7
Norwegian	90
Finnish	1
Dutch	58
Icelandic	57
Faroese	3
Swedish	45
Polish	6
Belgian	3
Total	1943

II.—CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

TABLE B.

(a) Passenger Traffic during 1945.

Number of Passengers	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Transmigrants
Inwards ..	245	—	—	—
Outwards ..	379	—	—	—

(b) Cargo Traffic.

Principal Imports :—Timber, wood-pulp, foodstuffs and general.
The figures in tons for 1945 are as follows :—

Bacon	..	..	617	Timber	..	57,820
Butter	..	..	4,431	Wood-pulp	..	16,250
Eggs	..	..	779	Sundries	..	37

The comparative figures of fish landings for the year 1938 and the year 1945 are of considerable interest.

	<i>No. of landings</i>	<i>Weight of fish.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
1938	14,353	4,316,074 cwts.	£4,252,252
1945	4,338	2,143,455 cwts.	£7,953,030

Principal Exports.—The figures in tons for 1945 are as follows :—

Coal and coke	441,517	Steel	..	9,792
Basic slag	..	Pig iron	..	903

(c) Foreign ports from which vessels arrive.

Norway.	Oslo, Trondhjem, Christiansund and Bergen.
Sweden.	Gothenburg, Gefle, Stockholm, Sundsval and Skelleftea.
Germany.	Hamburg and Bremen.
Holland.	Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Belgium.	Antwerp.
France.	Dieppe, Le Harve, Calais and Dunkirk.
Denmark.	Esbjerg and Copenhagen.
Spain.	Barcelona and Huelva.
Iceland.	Reykjavik.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS.

Annual return by the medical inspector of aliens for the year ended 31st December, 1945

	Total	Number inspected by the medical inspector	Number subjected to detailed examination by the medical inspector	Certificates Issued					Transmigrants.	
				Lunatic idiot or M.D.	Undesirable for medical reasons	Physically incapacitated	Suffering from acute infectious disease	Landing necessary for adequate medical examination	Verminous	Trachoma, favus, etc.
1. (a) Total number of Aliens (excluding Alien Seamen) landing at the Port	126	88	No record	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)		
(b) Aliens refused permission to land by Immigration Officer (Alien Seamen)	379	..			No records kept					
(c) Transmigrants	—	..								
2. Total Aliens arriving at the Port ..	505	88								
3. (a) Total number of vessels carrying Alien passengers	43	..	43	During the latter half of the year there was a considerable amount of medical inspection carried out by the medical officers of the Health Department on the crews of various small vessels arriving from ports in Germany in which typhus was present.						
(b) Number of such vessels dealt with by the Medical Inspector ..	—		—							

TABLE A.

Analysis of Aliens landing (see 1 (a)).		Total
Residents Returning .. ..	..	4
In Transit .. ..	..	9
Visitors .. ..	..	46
Business .. ..	..	35
Diplomatic .. ..	..	2
Seamen .. ..	..	1
Contract Seamen .. ..	..	19
Other Aliens .. ..	..	10
Total	Total	126

TABLE B.

Classification of Aliens referred to the Medical Inspector by the Immigration Officer for detailed examination—	Examined	No. of Certificates issued.
No records kept, procedure not as pre-war.		

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 (CANAL BOATS).

During the year, 45 canal boats were inspected and 29 were found not to conform to the Act and Regulations. The infringements were chiefly in respect of incorrect markings on craft, certificates not on board and accommodation in need of painting. Six notices were served on owners.

III. WATER SUPPLY.

The town water supply is available throughout the port area. There are three water boats in use for the supply of shipping and these are regularly inspected. Samples of water are taken from the boats and delivery pipes every month and submitted for bacteriological examination.

IV. PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS, 1933.

The information under these Regulations is as described in the Annual Reports for the years 1934 and 1944.

TABLE C.
Cases of infectious sickness landed from Vessels.

DISEASE.	Number of Cases during the year.		No. of Vessels concerned.	Average number of Cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Scabies ..	—	5	3	1·2
Pneumonia ..	—	2	2	0·4

TABLE D.
Cases of infectious sickness occurring on Vessels during the voyage but disposed of prior to arrival. NIL.

No cases of Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Smallpox or Typhus occurred, or any plague infected rats discovered during the year.

Venereal Disease.

During the year there was a total of 1066 attendances by 288 foreign seamen at the Grimsby Clinic.

Of the above number 62 were found to be suffering from syphilis, 134 from gonorrhœa, and 1 from chancroid and 91 were found not to be suffering from venereal disease.

V.—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

Numbers 1 to 5 as described in Annual Report for 1934.

RATS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE E. (1) On Vessels.

Number of	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Black Rats ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brown Rats ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Species not recorded ..	23	50	57	6	35	26	10	..	32	46	120	21	426
Examined ..	2	2	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Infected with Plague ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	..	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..
(Chiefly black)													Total 426

TABLE F. (2) In Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses.

Number of	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Black Rats
Brown Rats
Species not recorded ..	484	534	477	425	460	510	480	570	580	580	590	570	6260
Examined
Infected with Plague
(Chiefly brown)													Total 6260

RATS EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE OR OTHER DISEASES.

10 black rats and 4 brown rats were sent for examination.

THE REPORT FROM THE ANALYST IS AS FOLLOWS:—

These rats have been examined and found to be free from B. Pestis or other diseases.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION.

During the year 13 Deratisation and 43 Deratisation Exemption Certificates were issued.

As far as vessels entering this port are concerned it can safely be said that the rat population is being kept well within reasonable limits.

TABLE G.

Measures of Rat Destruction on Plague "infected" or "suspected" Vessels from plague infected ports arriving in the port during the year.—NIL.

TABLE H.

Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued during the year.

Net Tonnage	No. of Ships	No. of Deratisation Certificates issued.					Number of Deratisation Exempt. Certificates issued	Total Certificates issued
		After fumigation with			After trapping poisoning, etc.	Total		
		H.C.N.	Sulphur	H.C.N. & Sulphur				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ships up to 300 tons	7	1	—	—	—	1	6	7
„ from 301 tons to 1000 tons	38	5	6	—	—	11	27	38
„ „ 1001 „ 3000 „	11	1	—	—	—	1	10	11
„ „ 3001 „ 10000 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ over 10,000 tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	56	7	6	—	—	13	43	56

VI.—HYGIENE OF CREW'S SPACES.

TABLE J.

Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of Vessel.	Number inspected during the year	Defects of Original Construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, Vermin, and other conditions prejudicial to health
British	1513	15	223	156
Other Nations	430	Nil	25	33

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.

STEAMERS.

Dirty quarters cleansed ..	19	Sideplates renewed/repared ..	4
Dirty quarters painted ..	25	Hawsepipes repaired ..	1
Dirty bunks cleansed ..	3	Scupperways renewed/repared	2
Dirty lockers cleansed & painted	20	Port frames renewed ..	2
Dirty galleys cleansed & painted	3	Port lights renewed/repared	16
Dirty washhouses clnsd. & pntd.	4	Skylights renewed/repared ..	3
Dirty W.C.'s cleansed & painted	6	Doors renewed/repared ..	4
Dirty water tanks cleansed ..	4	Linings or sheathings renewed	1
Dirty storerooms cleansed ..	1	Food lockers renewed ..	4
Dirty beds destroyed ..	12	Stove chimneys renewed ..	11
Verminous quarters fumigated	37	W.C's. renewed ..	5
Verminous quarters sprayed ..	1	W.C's repaired ..	7
Other nuisances abated ..	4	Sanitary tanks provided ..	3
Ventilation improved ..	10	Flush and soil pipes renewed	8
Artificial lighting improved ..	17	Drainage remedied ..	2
Heating arrangements improved	4	Defective radiators repaired ..	3
Decks (iron/wood) renewed ..	1	Ventilators renewed ..	3
Decks (iron/wood) repaired ..	10		

TRAWLERS.

Dirty quarters cleansed ..	99	Hawsepipes repaired ..	1
Dirty quarters painted ..	95	Chain pipes repaired ..	1
Dirty bunks cleansed & painted	723	Scupperways renewed/repared	7
Dirty lockers cleansed & painted	415	Port lights renewed/repared	17
Dirty galleys cleansed & painted	33	Deck lights renewed/repared	12
Dirty washhouses clnsd. & pntd.	3	Skylights renewed/repared ..	4
Dirty storerooms cleansed ..	3	Bulkheads renewed ..	7
Dirty water tanks cleansed ..	59	Bulkheads repaired ..	3
Dirty beds destroyed ..	42	Doors renewed/repared ..	10
Verminous quarters fumigated	43	Bunks renewed/repared ..	18
Verminous quarters sprayed ..	4	Lining or sheathing repaired	
Dirty W.C's cleansed & painted	31	or renewed ..	7
Other nuisances abated ..	7	Lockers renewed or repaired	42
Ventilation improved ..	3	Stoves renewed/repared ..	7
Artificial lighting improved ..	8	Stove chimneys renewed or	
Heating arrangement provided	1	repaired ..	51
Heating arrangements improved	1	Tables renewed/repared ..	7
Decks renewed/repared/re-		Companion ladders renewed	
caulked ..	141	or repaired ..	2
Sideplates renewed ..	17	W.C's and tanks renewed ..	10
Sideplates repaired ..	15		

Crew Accommodation—Fishing Vessels.

Accommodation on board the distant water fishing vessels can be regarded as satisfactory generally and a reasonable standard is maintained but the same cannot be said of the smaller North Sea fishing vessels.

The majority of these vessels have been in commission for a considerable number of years and the outbreak of war undoubtedly served to prolong their life. In considering possible improvements in the accommodation of this type of fishing vessel, lack of space is the ever present obstacle which cannot be overcome. It is hoped that when a new building programme is eventually undertaken the advantages of deisel engines will not be overlooked. The installation of engines of this type would permit more space to be made available for use as crew accommodation.

In the meantime it is satisfactory to note that the trawler owners are co-operating wholeheartedly with this Authority and are endeavouring to maintain as high a standard as possible on board all fishing vessels sailing from Grimsby. The infestation of fishing vessels with vermin is a nuisance which has been and is being tackled in a most energetic manner, with reasonably satisfactory results.

Crew Accommodation—Merchant Vessels.

The standard of accommodation on board the type of vessel trading to Grimsby continues to improve slowly but is still far from satisfactory and it must be admitted that the crew accommodation on board the average Scandinavian vessel is generally superior to, and is maintained in a better condition than is the case on board the average British vessel.

It is difficult to understand why the ships of such a great maritime country as Britain should lag behind the ships of other countries in the matter of providing crew accommodation of a high standard when it is unquestionably a fact that a comfortable and well found ship invariably attracts the very best type of seamen.

VII. FOOD INSPECTION.

PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1937.

Quantities and descriptions of food seized and forfeited during the year.

Nature of Article	Stones	Why Condemned	Whether Seized or Forfeited	How Disposed of
Catfish	1284	Decomposed	Forfeited	Fish Meal.
Codling	26876	"	"	"
Haddocks	3988	"	"	"
Plaice	4693	"	"	"
Colefish	10006	"	"	"
Mixed	9393	"	"	"
Halibut	39	"	"	"
Norway Haddocks	115	"	"	"
Ling	50	"	"	"
Skate	125	"	"	"
Dabs	65	"	"	"
Dogfish	107	"	"	"
Turbot	94	"	"	"
Whiting	147	"	"	"
Mackerel	10	"	"	"
Monkfish	5	"	"	"
Soles	22	"	"	"
Total Condemned Fish for Salting only. ..	57019 Stones 15707 Stones	356 Tons 98 Tons	7 Cwts. 3 Cwts.	1 Qtr. 1 Qtr.
<hr/> 72726 Stones <hr/>				
Total ..	454 Tons	10 Cwts.	2 Qtrs	0 Lbs.

Ex Rail.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Nature of Article	Stones	Why Condemned	Whether Seized or Forfeited	How Disposed of
Codling	2812	Decomposed	Forfeited	Fish Meal.
Haddocks	563	"	"	"
Pollack	1057	"	"	"
Colefish	479	"	"	"
Sprats	100	"	"	"
Catfish	148	"	"	"
Norway Haddocks	83	"	"	"
Soles	10	"	"	"

Ex Rail.

Nature of Article	Quantity	Why Condemned	Whether Seized or Forfeited	How Disposed of
Crabs	72	Decomposed	Forfeited	Fish Meal
Lobsters	6	"	"	"
Plaice	1690	"	"	"
Whelks	96	"	"	"
Dabs	10	"	"	"
Herrings	690	"	"	"
Skate	5	"	"	"
Mixed	78	"	"	"
Mackerel	6	"	"	"
Turbots	20	"	"	"
Whiting	17	"	"	"
Hake	17	"	"	"
Kippers	18	"	"	"
Shrimps	6	"	"	"
Dogfish	2	"	"	"
Halibut	3	"	"	"
Bream	2	"	"	"
Total .. 7991 Stones 49 Tons 18 Cwts. 3 Qtrs. 14 Lbs.				
<i>Other Foodstuffs.</i>				
Fish (Canned & Bottled) ..	20 lbs	"	"	To Corporation Destructor
Meats (Canned) ..	249 "	"	"	"
Bacon	124 "	"	"	"
Vegetables (Canned) ..	335 "	"	"	"
Provisions ..	7913 "	"	"	"
Total .. 8641 Lbs. 3 Tons 17 Cwts. 0 Qtrs. 17 Lbs.				

SAMPLES OF FOOD EXAMINED BY ANALYST.

*Nature of Sample.**Result of Examination.*

Butter

Free from Preservatives.

DISTRICT.

1106 inspections and re-inspections have been made, concerning defects and nuisances, during the year.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED AND DEFECTS REMEDIED DURING THE YEAR.

Accumulations removed	..	..	..	..	..	28
Obstructed drains cleared	..	..	..	..	..	57
New drainage laid	..	..	..	..	..	30 yds.
New manholes built	..	..	..	..	..	2
Manhole covers provided	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sewers cleared	..	..	..	..	..	52
Ventilation provided	..	..	..	..	..	2
Offensive smells abated	..	..	..	..	..	11
Road surfaces repaired	..	..	..	..	..	10
W.C.'s cleansed & limewashed	..	..	..	..	..	10
W.C. cisterns repaired	..	..	..	..	..	6
Yard surfaces repaired	..	..	..	..	..	4
Public sanitary conveniences repaired	..	..	..	..	..	1
Automatic flushing cisterns provided	..	..	..	..	..	1
W.C. flushing cisterns provided	..	..	..	..	..	3
Public sanitary conveniences (W.C.'s) provided	..	..	..	..	..	2
Public sanitary conveniences (Urinals) provided	..	..	..	..	..	2
New gullies provided	..	..	..	..	..	14
Eaves gutters renewed	..	..	..	..	..	12
Down spouts renewed	..	..	..	..	..	10
Artificial lighting renewed	..	..	..	..	..	3
Heating provided	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dirty staircases limewashed	..	..	..	..	..	7
Fish-house walls cement rendered	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fish-houses—curing and cleaning—limewashed	..	..	..	..	..	140
Concrete floors re-laid	..	..	..	..	..	13
Concrete floors repaired	..	..	..	..	..	3
Factories—sanitary accommodation provided	..	..	..	..	..	8
Factories—unsuitable sanitary accommodation made good	..	..	..	..	..	32
Premises limewashed	..	..	..	..	..	5
Messrooms cleansed & painted	..	..	..	..	..	1
Defective W.C. connections made good	..	..	..	..	..	2
Defective W.C. seats renewed	..	..	..	..	..	4
Lavatory basins provided	..	..	..	..	..	3

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

During the year 48 inspections of public conveniences were made. It is hoped that the year 1946 will see the few remaining conveniences of unsatisfactory type replaced by modern public sanitary accommodation.

. FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

All factories within the Port Area are kept under constant supervision. Despite the large number of notices served it has not been found necessary to institute legal proceedings.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

Owing to lack of staff, it has not been possible to carry out inspection under the above Act during the year.

Further particulars will be found in copy of Home Office Form below :—

1.—INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSE OF PROVISION AS TO HEALTH.

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (4)
Factories with mechanical power	42	18	Nil
Factories without „ „	217	95	Nil
Other premises under the Act .. (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises).	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	259	113	Nil

A large number of trawlers are returning to the Fishing Industry from Admiralty service and the amount of fish landed daily is steadily increasing. It is anticipated that by the spring of 1946 the weight of fish landed will be equal to 90% of the pre-war figures. The re-construction of that portion of the fish market damaged by enemy action is approaching completion and no difficulty in the handling of increased fish supplies is anticipated.

Several of the leading fish processing concerns are planning to erect spacious and up to date premises on the south side of the new Fish Dock and it is hoped that this may prove to be the beginning of a more general exodus from the unsatisfactory and congested area in which most of the fish processing is at present carried on within the port limits.

The condition of some of the road surfaces is far from satisfactory and re-construction is long overdue. The present system of frequent patching up does not result in any permanent improvement and the re-construction of the roads in question with granite sets or concrete would appear to be the only practicable solution but it is not considered likely that the London & North Eastern Railway Company will embark upon any such re-construction programme.

Conditions prevailing on the Fish Market and the fish cleaning and fish curing premises are generally similar to those outlined in the report for the year 1938. In addition to the actual inspection of fish, a considerable amount of supervisory work by the Inspectors is essential. This work has been severely hampered by lack of staff during late years.

Considerable difficulty has been met with in securing adequate cleansing of fish boxes, but it is hoped that during the next year there will be much improvement when adequate plant for dealing with this is available.

SECTION H.—SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

GRIMSBY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

**Report of the School Medical Officer
FOR THE YEAR 1945.**

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

I have the honour to present the annual report of the school medical services for the year 1945, which is of course almost entirely the work of my colleagues Dr. Janet W. Hepburn and Dr. W. G. Southey.

The health of the school population despite the vicissitudes of six years of total war has remained satisfactory, due to various factors among which may be mentioned the ever increasing provision of school milk and school meals and the absence of any serious epidemic of infectious disease.

During the year, owing to shortage of medical staff, some work such as the routine medical inspection of secondary school children had to be temporarily discontinued, but in 1946 it is anticipated that it will be possible to revert to normal arrangements, and also to make provision for such matters as orthoptics and speech therapy. Unfortunately there has been a great time lag since the appointed day for the Education Act, 1944, in making arrangements for hospital provision for school children because of the necessity for consultation with the voluntary hospitals on a national basis. Owing to the shortage of trained health visitors in the country generally it has not yet been possible to amalgamate the health visitor and school nursing staff into one cohesive unit.

The cleansing station which closed in November, 1944, has not been re-opened, but plans are in hand for one to be re-established in the near future. Fortunately the number of cases of impetigo and scabies showed a marked reduction from the previous year, partly due to the diminution of the amount of shelter life. The greatest credit however is due to the visitation of the school nursing staff and the willing co-operation of the teachers of all grades. Further progress is urgently required when it is found that 1 in 14 of those inspected was found to be unclean. Soap rationing bears very heavily on a town with a naturally hard water supply like Grimsby.

The Education Act of 1944 wrought considerable changes in the administrative arrangements for dealing with the educationally sub-normal children. Shortage of buildings and other urgent re-organisation will mean that there is some considerable time lag before there is adequate regional

provision for special residential schools for this type of case and for the provision of special classes for the majority.

The standard of nutrition remains much as in 1944, although there is an improvement in the A. category of "excellent." The provision of milk and meals continues to expand. The number of children receiving dinners for payment had doubled, while the percentage increase in the number of free dinners supplied was even higher.

With the provision of an adequate temporary staff and the return of full routine dental inspection, the school dental service returned to the full sustained drive that one associates with Mr. L. N. Alley. It has got off the mark quicker than the medical services for a variety of reasons. In addition Mr. Alley found time to organise the annual conference between the school medical staff and the Education Committee and teachers, which is becoming a well established annual function. This year there was a general discussion of problems relative to the entire service.

I am indebted to Dr. Southey for the greater part of this report. I find after six years of absence that the difficulties of the war years have not diminished in the slightest his unflagging enthusiasm for the work of the school medical service and his interest in the children of Grimsby. Despite many changes the nursing, dental and clerical staff have continued their work with energy, and to them and to the superintendent school nurse is due to a large extent the healthy state of the school children, particularly in regard to uncleanliness.

The chairman and members of the School Welfare Sub-Committee have maintained their close and keen interest in the work of the school medical service, and the Director of Education and his staff have been at all times most helpful and co-operative.

JAMES A. KERR,

School Medical Officer.

Public Health Department,

St. James' House, Bargate, Grimsby.

June, 1946.

GRIMSBY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.*Chairman*—COUNCILLOR H. D. MITCHELL.*Deputy-Chairman*—COUNCILLOR W. HARRIS.

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION—

DR. R. E. RICHARDSON, M.Sc.

EDUCATION WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.*Chairman*—COUNCILLOR MRS. M. LARMOUR.*Deputy-Chairman*—ALDERMAN W. ROBERTS, J.P.

THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN W. ROBERTS, J.P.

Alderman	M. BLOOM.	Councillor	Rev. J. JONES, M.A.
"	W. H. WINDLEY.	"	H. D. MITCHELL
Councillor	G. H. ATKINSON.	"	J. C. OLSEN.
"	J. W. BELL.		Mrs. F. SNOWDEN.
"	C. BRADLEY.		Mrs. J. H. WALTER.
"	J. F. CARR.		Mr. A. COLLINSON.
"	Mrs. A. GARLICK.		Mr. S. NEAL.
"	W. HARRIS		

STAFF OF SCHOOL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER—

JAMES A. KERR, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H. (With H.M. Forces
till 28-11-45).

ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—

W. R. TAYLOR, M.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.
(Resigned 31-3-45).Miss J. W. HEPBURN, M.B., ChB., D.P.H.
(Appointed 1-4-45—27-11-45).

ASSISTANT SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS—

W. G. SOUTHEY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Miss R. HALPERIN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

SENIOR DENTAL OFFICER—

LEONARD N. ALLEY, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

DENTAL OFFICERS—

W. G. WALCH, L.D.S. (Manch.). Appointed 1-10-45).

Mrs. E. FINLAY, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glas.). Appointed 1-2-45).

SCHOOL NURSES—

Miss F. S. HIGLEY, *Superintendent*. NURSES J. UPTON
(Retired July, 1945); A. ABBEY, C. M. CAPES, D. CROW, H. M.
SCARLETT, A. C. NICHOLSON.

DENTAL STAFF—

Miss R. HENFREY, Mrs. O. CURR, Misses B. ROWBOTHAM
and B. BUTLER.

CLERICAL STAFF—

Miss A. ROBERTS, Mrs. D. MILLWARD, Mrs. G. HAMPSON
(left April, 1945), Miss M. ION (left April, 1945), Mrs. P. WILLIAMS
(appointed April, 1945).

MENTAL WELFARE VISITOR—

Miss E. M. WOULD

The number of children on the register on the 1st April, 1945, was 11,395. All children under the evacuation scheme have returned to Grimsby.

A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE YEAR'S WORK.

Mrs. J. Upton retired in July, 1945, after twenty years service with the Education Authority.

Mrs. G. Hampson resigned her position as part-time clerk with the clerical staff in April, 1945.

Miss M. Ion left the clerical staff in April, 1945, to take up children's nursing as a career.

Mrs. P. Williams was appointed as records clerk in April, 1945, in place of Miss M. Ion.

In May last the Grimsby and Cleethorpes Division of the British Red Cross Society—through the good offices of the County Director, Mrs. Caudwell, and of the Youth Assistant County Director, Mrs. Morton—were good enough to interest themselves in a project for providing voluntary assistance by their members at the School Clinic.

As a result, since September, we have had the assistance as voluntary helpers on two mornings a week of Mrs. Moore, and on one morning of Mrs. Bird.

The generosity of these ladies in thus sacrificing their time, has been gratefully appreciated: and their work has proved so practical and helpful that it is hoped that as time goes on, other members of the Society may be tempted to volunteer to help at the clinic on the remaining two mornings of the school week, and also to take part in such welfare visiting as is being planned for the future.

It should be pointed out in this connection that the attendance of children at the clinic, though it may vary to some extent from day to day, never really lessens, and that on occasions the rush is such that the present staff finds considerable difficulty in coping with it, particularly from the standpoint of keeping order.

Nutrition. The average nutrition of school children was maintained at a satisfactory level throughout the year. The accompanying table will show at a glance, how routine medically inspected children were classified in regard to nutrition, and how this classification compares with that of the two preceeding years.

Year	No. examined	"A"		"B"		"C"		"D"	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1945	2321	434	18.69	1688	72.73	198	8.54	1	0.04
1944	3522	588	16.69	2653	75.34	281	7.97	—	—
1943	3457	583	16.86	2577	74.55	295	8.53	2	0.06

Nutritional surveys were made in all the schools in the town on one or more occasions during the year.

At the end of the year 2,011 children received dinners for payment, and 5,863 milk for payment ; 1,013 were receiving milk as well as dinners, free, comparing with 429, the respective figure at the end of 1944.

The total number of children receiving milk in schools was 11,829.

Uncleanliness. The total inspections of school children during 1945 was 33,648, to effect which, the nurses paid an average of 41.2 visits per school. The number found to be unclean was 2,399. At school inspections only 76 children out of a total of 2,321 examined, showed signs of louse infestation. Relatively few of these cases were bad.

Diseases of the Skin. The incidence of scabies and of all skin diseases found at routine medical inspections during the last six years is shown in the accompanying table.

		ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION. Incidence per 1,000 inspections.					
		1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
All skin diseases	..	8.1	14.0	12.9	20.5	16.7	24.9
Scabies	.. ..	3.2	7.5	7.5	10.1	5.1	5.6

A further table shows the number of cases of the chief infectious skin diseases seen by the medical officer and treated at the school clinic during the same six years.

Disease.	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Ringworm (Scalp)	—	1	3	1	9	10
Ringworm (Body)	1	5	6	9	5	9
Scabies	251	635	1082	978	373	241
Impetigo	49	63	79	51	27	16

The abatement in the scabies epidemic commented upon in the report for 1944 has continued, and it was found possible to cope with the treatment of all cases at the clinic. Nevertheless the need for a permanent cleansing station is no less urgent than it has always been if the problem of uncleanliness and scabies (which are always with us) is to be solved efficiently.

Of the cases treated during the year a total of 236 were cured. At the end of the year 5 cases were still receiving treatment.

Minor Ailments Clinic. The figures for attendance at the school clinic during 1945 were as follows: Total attendances 17,077 (as compared with 14,289 in 1944). There were 2,025 special inspections, i.e., cases seen by the medical officer while 1,243 were dealt with by one or other of the nurses in attendance, and not seen by the medical officer.

Re-inspections at the clinic totalled 3,651.

Defects of Vision and Diseases of the Eye. Refraction clinics were held every Tuesday afternoon, as in previous years. 358 children (of which 271 were new cases) had refraction carried out, and 337 obtained glasses under the Authority's scheme.

Dr. W. Gordon Davidson, consulting ophthalmologist to the Authority held clinics on Thursday afternoons, at which a further 217 children (of whom 68 were new cases) had refraction—212 had glasses prescribed, and 193 obtained glasses.

25 cases of eye-disease (apart from squint, etc.) were referred to him from the school clinic during the year.

Of the total number of spectacles provided through the clinic 32 were supplied free, 1 at half cost, and 3 at full cost.

Nose and Throat Defects. The number of cases found at routine and special inspections to require treatment was 360. These were classified as follows:—

Chronic tonsillitis	..	..	..	..	68
Adenoids only	..	..	..	..	1
Chronic tonsillitis and adenoids	..	..	..	..	25
Other conditions	..	..	..	..	266

Operative treatment was provided for 87 cases at the Grimsby and District Hospital under the Authority's scheme.

The nasal hygiene clinic continued to be held daily throughout the year, under the supervision of the senior

clinic nurse (Nurse Abbey), and successful results were obtained in all types of cases showing catarrhal conditions of the nose and throat.

The number of children treated was 177, and the total attendance 3,084. In addition, 62 children—1,451 attendances—have had diastolisation treatment.

Ear Diseases and Defects of Hearing. In addition to the cases mentioned above, a further 157 children were treated at the nasal hygiene clinic for otorrhœa and chronic otitis media, making an attendance of 1,440.

Orthopædic Defects. The orthopædic scheme continues to perform its useful work and clinics are held at the Grimsby and District Hospital where operative work is carried out. Long term cases are transferred to special orthopædic hospitals where they receive the benefits of educational training along with their treatment.

During the year 45 cases were referred to the out-patient department of the Grimsby and District Hospital, of which 21 were admitted for operative treatment. Five patients were admitted to Harlow Wood Orthopædic Hospital for treatment.

Heart Diseases and Rheumatism. A clinic every five or six weeks was held by Dr. J. W. Brown, the consultant physician for these diseases to the Authority.

65 cases (of which 19 were new) made a total of 115 attendances.

Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1928. The number of children notified during the year ending 31st December, 1945, to the local mental deficiency authority was 5.

These Regulations lapsed on 1st April, 1945, by the passage of the Education Act of 1944, and were replaced by the Handicapped Pupils and School Health Service Regulations, 1945, in which children formerly referred to as mentally defective are now classed as educationally sub-normal.

In addition to the above, 20 children were referred for examination during the year. Of these 9 were educationally sub-normal; 3 were dull and backward; 2 were of imbecile grade; 2 were too young to assess; 1 was a borderline case; 1 was sent to an epileptic colony and 1 was not examined. 3 were sent to the occupation centre.

4 girls and 1 boy were reported as ineducable during the year, 3 girls being sent to institutions and 1 boy and 1 girl to the occupation centre.

Blind, Deaf, Defective, and Epileptic Children.

The following children were dealt with during the year:—

Name.	Date of Birth.	Institution.
BLIND.		
Gear, Maurice	24 8 35	Royal Sheffield Institution for Blind.
Cole, Janet	16 10 33	" "
Paton, Andrew	3 2 29	Yorkshire School for the Blind.
Ingham, Katherine	11 8 32	Birmingham Royal Institution for Blind.
Cox, Brian	17 6 32	" "
Thomason, Fred	22 5 26	Massage Training School of Physiothe- rapy, London.
DEAF.		
Friskney, Kenneth	5 7 34	Yorkshire Institute for the Deaf.
Mogg, Pauline & Barbara	22 8 36	" "
Gresham, Sheila	30 3 40	" "
Cotter, Elizabeth	24 4 37	St. John's Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Boston.
Edwards, Sidney	9 7 35	Royal Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Derby.
DEFECTIVES.		
Thomas, G.	14 10 34	Bethesda Cripples' Home.
Hammond, Noel	25 12 30	Beacon Residential School for Mentally Defective Children, Lichfield.
Dade, Robert	21 12 32	Howlish Hall Special School.
Mastin, David	31 12 30	" "
Halliday, Walter	24 6 30	Monyhull Colony, Birmingham.
Meadows, Violet	22 1 29	Allerton Priory, Liverpool.
Page, Terence	1 10 30	Monyhull Colony.
Parker, Ada	26 1 29	Allerton Priory.
Tindall, Judith	1 7 35	" "
Hutchinson, John	26 1 30	Monyhull Colony.
Wood, C.	28 2 33	Sheephatch Camp, Tilford.
Metcalf, R.	17 7 23	" "
Boggis, George Edward	18 4 34	Monyhull Colony,

Name.	Date of Birth.	Institution.
Dixon, George	10 8 30	Queen Elizabeth T.C., Surrey.
Cotterell, Geoffrey	15 10 32	The Hall, Burton Joyce, Nottingham.
EPILEPTIC.		
Johnson, Sheila	12 2 35	Maghull Homes for Epileptics.
Garrrity, Iris	19 7 39	Lingfield Epileptic Colony, Surrey.

The Secondary School. Owing to shortage of staff it was impossible to carry out any medical inspection for boys or girls during 1945.

Employment Certificates. 253 certificates were given to school children during the year who were engaged in partial employment after school hours. A number of these were for children engaged in secondary education, which seems unfortunate in view of the claims of home work on their time out of school.

DENTAL SERVICE.

I am indebted to Mr. Leonard N. Alley, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), Senior Dental Officer, for the following report:—

I have the honour to present my seventh annual report on the work of the school dental service.

STAFF. The personnel of the dental department has been re-inforced during the year to the establishment prior to 1942.

Mrs. E. Finlay, L.D.S., was appointed as a temporary assistant dental officer in February, 1945, and Mr. W. G. Walch, L.D.S., in June, 1945. Unfortunately Mr. Walch was taken ill after three weeks service, and was absent from duty until the 1st October, 1945.

Other changes are detailed in the list of staff on page No. 4.

The clerical work of the department is undertaken by the Senior Dental Officer, with the assistance of Miss R. Henfrey—who is also the senior dental assistant.

DENTAL WELFARE CENTRES. All the treatment has been carried out at the Hope Street Centre, the Watkin Street Centre is still not available for use. Cases requiring an X-ray as an assistance to the diagnosis of exceptional conditions, are referred for same to the Grimsby and District General Hospital.

The Authority makes provision for the dental inspection and treatment of scholars attending—

- A. Primary Schools.
- B. Secondary Modern Schools.
- C. Wintringham Secondary Grammar School.
- D. Junior Technical School.

a total of approximately 13,570 children.

In addition young people with scholarships to universities and colleges are permitted to attend the dental welfare centre for periodic inspection and treatment.

In co-operation with the other health services, the dental service facilities are used by the maternity and child welfare service for inspection and treatment of expectant and nursing mothers, and pre-school age toddlers, tuberculosis and mental defective cases—all ages—referred to the department by the medical officers concerned—and cases from the remand home.

The details of the work done by the department during the year can be obtained by reference to the statistical returns on page 14.

In retrospect. In March, 1939, after a comprehensive survey of the then existing school dental service, the Senior Dental Officer presented a report to the Education Welfare Sub-Committee. This report contained a number of recommendations to which the committee gave every consideration and practical help.

Then war broke out, and it looked as if all our plans, aims and ideals for the service would have to be pigeon-holed for the duration. However, very soon things settled down and normal facilities were available again, and with the continued support and encouragement of the committee the dental service developed as an important unit of the educational health services of the town.

This 1939 report envisaged the following developments :

- (a) the pre-school child to be included in the scheme ;
- (b) increase of staff to enable an annual dental inspection of all children attending the then elementary schools ;
- (c) adequate provision of the dental facilities for boys and girls attending the secondary and technical schools ;
- (d) improvements and additions to equipment and furniture of surgeries.

These recommendations were agreed to and put into force during the latter part of the year 1939 and 1940.

In addition the orthodontic service was commenced in 1940, and soon became a popular form of treatment.

The results of this specialized type of treatment are many—e.g., improved facial appearance, better enunciation of speech, easier breathing, etc., all very necessary to good mental and physical well being.

There is no doubt that this form of treatment is appreciated by the parents, and each year the number of children being brought to the centre by their parents for advice regarding these conditions is increasing.

War conditions naturally interfered with the arrangements for annual routine inspection of school children—owing largely to shortage of qualified staff from 1942 until 1945. Priority had to be given to those in greatest need of treatment and every effort was made to provide an efficient service.

The method of making charges, both nominal and towards the cost of orthodontic and prosthetic (denture) appliances was discontinued for all school children as from 1st April, 1945.

It is recorded with much pleasure that the committee has consistently supported the measures advocated for the improvement of the service, a progressive policy which permits anticipation of the continued development of a sound and comprehensive dental scheme in the future.

TABLE I.

Medical Inspections of Pupils Attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

(1) No. of Inspections :					
Entrants	..	..	..	..	1,496
Second age group	..	..	..	..	694
Third age group	..	..	..	..	131
Total	..	..	..	..	2,321
(2) No. of other routine inspections	..	..	..	..	Nil
Grand total	..	..	..	..	2,321

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

No. of special inspections and re-inspections .. 5,702

TABLE II.

Classification of the nutrition of pupils inspected during the year in the routine age groups.

Number of pupils Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2321	434	18.69	1688	72.73	198	8.53	1	0.04

TABLE III.

Group I.—Treatment of minor ailments (excluding uncleanness)

Total number of defects treated or under treatment during the year under the authority's scheme 3,301

Group II.—Treatment of defective vision and squint.

Errors of refraction (including squint)	..	..	..	..	575
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in group I)	..	..	..	..	25
Total	..	..	..	..	600

Under the authority's scheme.

No. of pupils for whom spectacles were

(a) Prescribed	..	..	..	..	570
(b) Obtained	..	..	..	..	530

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Received operative treatment	..	..	..	..	87
Received other forms of treatment	..	..	..	..	177
Total number treated	..	..	..	..	264

TABLE IV.

Dental inspection and treatment.

1. Number of pupils inspected by the Dentist :—							
(a) Routine age groups	..	..	..	..	..	1543	
(b) Specials	..	..	..	..	..	1644	
(c) Total (routine and specials)	..	..	..	..	..	3189	
2. Number found to require treatment	..	..	..	..	..	2644	
3. Number actually treated	..	..	..	..	..	2200	
4. Attendances made by pupils for treatment	..	..	..	..	..	5176	
5. Half-days devoted to :—							
Inspections	..	..	..	..	14	} Total	836
Treatment	..	..	..	..	822		
6. Fillings							
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	862	} Total	894
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	..	32		
7. Extractions :—							
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	1522	} Total	6070
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	..	4548		
8. Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	..	..	..	..	..	1774	
9. Other operations :—							
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	984	} Total	2966
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	..	1982		

TABLE V.

Verminous conditions.

(i.) Average number of visits made during the year by the school nurses or other authorised persons	..	41.2
(ii.) Total number of examinations of pupils in the schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	..	33648
(iii.) Number of individual pupils found unclean	..	2399

TABLE VI.

Blind and Deaf pupils.

Number of totally or almost totally blind and deaf pupils who are **not** at the present time being educated in a special school. The return should relate to all such pupils including evacuees resident in the Authority's area.—NIL

TABLE VII.

School medical and dental staff.

NAME OF OFFICER.	Proportion of whole time devoted to	
	School health service.	Public health.
S.M.O.s. Dr. W. R. Taylor, to 31st March, 1945 ..	15% approx.	85% approx.
Dr. Janet W. Hepburn, to 28th November, 1945 ..		
Dr. James A. Kerr, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H. ..		
A.S.M.Os. Dr. W. G. Southey, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. ..	100%	—
Dr. R. Halperin, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. ..	50%	50%
Senior Dentist. Leonard N. Alley, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.) ..	80%	20%
Other Dentists W. G. Walch, L.D.S. (Manch.), from 1st Oct., 1945 ..	90%	10%
Mrs. E. Finlay, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glas.), from 1st February, 1945 ..	90%	10%

School nursing staff.

(excluding specialist nurses such as orthopædic nurses).

	Number of Officers.	Aggregate of time given to S.H.S. work in terms of whole time officers.
Supt. School Nurse ..	1	50 per cent.
School Nurses ..	5	Who'e time.
District Nurses ..	—	—
Nursing Assistants ..	—	—
Dental Attendants ..	3	90 per cent.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—VITAL STATISTICS OF THE WHOLE BOROUGH DURING 1945 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR	* Population	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Un-corrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District	of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Net Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1925	86,810	..	1792	20.6	973	11.2	69	50	127	71	954	10.9
1926	87,190	..	1728	19.8	1058	12.1	59	54	157	91	1053	12.0
1927	88,340	1660	1654	18.7	1042	11.7	88	82	109	66	1036	11.7
1928	90,270	1733	1702	18.8	1052	11.6	75	48	132	77	1025	11.3
1929	91,440	1696	1673	18.2	1324	14.4	107	56	148	88	1273	13.9
1930	91,440	1745	1745	19.0	1125	12.3	69	44	129	74	1100	12.0
1931	92,280	1634	1650	17.8	1126	12.2	53	37	100	61	1110	12.0
1932	92,250	1584	1652	17.9	1198	12.9	88	48	111	67	1158	12.5
1933	93,090	1608	1671	17.9	1201	12.9	89	48	114	68	1160	12.4
1934	93,700	1753	1738	18.5	1096	11.6	89	32	86	49	1039	11.0
1935	93,900	1656	1621	17.2	1165	12.4	96	45	102	63	1114	11.8
1936	93,690	1677	1677	17.9	1153	12.3	105	30	113	67	1078	11.5
1937	92,760	1514	1516	16.3	1123	12.1	96	40	86	57	1067	11.5
1938	92,320	1628	1613	17.4	1141	12.3	116	29	79	49	1054	11.4
1939	92,230	1576	1563	16.9	1161	12.8	108	51	83	53	1104	12.1
1940	82,560	1501	1558	18.8	1250	15.1	168	55	80	52	1137	13.7
1941	78,680	1398	1403	17.8	1195	15.1	148	61	80	57	1108	14.0
1942	76,800	1500	1506	19.6	1076	14.0	124	58	84	56	1010	13.1
1943	76,460	1529	1539	20.1	1246	16.2	154	52	83	54	1144	14.9
1944	76,150	1745	1752	23.0	1062	13.9	110	49	94	54	1001	13.1
1945	78,030	1714	1686	21.6	1111	14.2	122	47	80	47	1036	13.2

* Resident population at mid-year estimated by Registrar-General.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water)	5,468	Total population at all ages			At Census of 1931
		Number of inhabited houses			
		Number of families, or separate occupiers			
		92,458	}
		..	..	21,129
		..	..	22,027

TABLE 2. ENGLAND AND WALES AND GRIMSBY, 1936-1945.
BIRTH RATES.

Year	Number of Births	BIRTH RATE	
		Grimsby	England & Wales
1936	1677	17.9	14.8
1937	1516	16.3	14.9
1938	1613	17.4	15.1
1939	1563	16.9	15.0
1940	1558	18.8	14.6
1941	1403	17.8	14.2
1942	1506	19.6	15.8
1943	1539	20.1	16.5
1944	1752	23.0	17.7
1945	1686	21.6	16.1

TABLE 3. ENGLAND AND WALES AND GRIMSBY, 1936-1945.
DEATH RATES.

Year	Nett Deaths	GRIMSBY		England and Wales Death Rate
		Crude Death Rate	Adjusted Death Rate	
1936	1078	11.5	12.3	12.1
1937	1067	11.5	12.3	12.4
1938	1054	11.4	12.2	11.6
1939	1104	12.1	13.0	12.1
1940	1137	13.7	14.4	14.3
1941	1108	14.0	*	12.9
1942	1010	13.1	*	11.6
1943	1144	14.9	*	12.1
1944	1001	13.1	*	11.6
1945	1036	13.2	*	11.4

* In regard to the Comparability Factor previously used in connection with the death rate, the Registrar-General states:—"The variety and magnitude of local population movements and the uneven incidence of civilian war deaths have together combined to frustrate the attempt to secure comparability between local death rates by the use of Area Comparability Factors, and the preparation and issue of such factors are being suspended under present conditions."

TABLE 4.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1945.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Number of Cases notified.												Total Cases notified in each Ward of the Borough.																
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.											Alexandra.	Central.	Clee.	Coates.	Hainton.	Humber.	North-East.	Scartho.	South.	South-West.	Victoria.	Wellington.	Weelsby.	Wellow.	Total Cases removed to Hospital.		
		Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 65.																65 & upwards.	
Scarlet Fever	76	—	3	3	6	4	37	14	1	5	2	1	—	7	3	12	2	2	7	3	1	9	10	1	9	4	6	50	
Diphtheria	53	1	3	2	3	2	22	11	3	3	1	2	—	7	3	3	3	3	1	—	—	—	17	4	3	2	1	—	52
Enteric Fever (Typhoid and Paratyphoid) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Prim. Pneumonia ..	33	6	—	3	—	1	4	1	3	3	4	6	2	1	1	5	1	2	7	7	—	—	2	2	—	2	1	2	4
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	8	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	4
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Polioencephalitis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Dysentery	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	—	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	13	1	2	1	—	—	10
Puerperal Pyrexia	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	7	2	—	2	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	7	—	4
Erysipelas	160	4	9	12	6	12	96	14	5	1	—	—	—	6	5	13	4	3	30	4	1	1	1	2	—	—	11	3	—
Chicken Pox	1488	78	130	172	211	209	606	51	16	11	3	1	—	141	77	134	43	85	83	47	31	360	162	52	126	87	60	30	—
Measles	199	20	30	33	35	17	55	5	1	2	1	—	—	15	5	37	7	11	9	14	5	36	11	3	14	19	13	6	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malaria (cont. abroad) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	2074	120	176	225	262	245	824	98	31	45	20	24	4	181	95	207	64	111	144	81	38	471	205	62	199	132	84	155*	—

* Includes 1 case pneumonia and 1 case ophthalmia neonatorum admitted to Scartho Road Infirmary; also 1 case pneumonia treated in Grimsby and District General Hospital.

CASES OCCURRING AMONG NON-CIVILIANS (not included above):—

Scarlet Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diphtheria	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Measles	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chicken Pox	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malaria (cont. abroad) ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

TABLE 6.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1945.
 Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 week	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year
ALL CAUSES	Certified	..	..	16	3	4	2	25	23	16	11	5	80
	Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Nervous System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	7	2	2	2	16
Other Respiratory Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation of the Stomach	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	10	1	1	17
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	1	7
Congenital Debility and Sclerema	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	4
Icterus	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Premature Birth	..	..	..	9	..	..	1	10	1	..	..	..	11
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Disease of Umbilicus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Suffocation—in bed or not stated how	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	2	..	6
Other causes	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	4
Totals	..	..	..	16	3	4	2	25	23	16	11	5	80

Live Births in the year—

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	739	756	1,495
Illegitimate	102	89	191
Totals	841	845	1,686

Nett Deaths in the year—

	Male	Female	Total
	39	30	69
	6	5	11
Totals	45	35	80

TABLE 7.

BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1945.

(Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	ENGLAND and WALES.	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census).	London Administra- tive County.	GRIMSBY, C.B.
Rates per 1,000 Civilian population.					
<i>Births :—</i>					
Live	16.1	19.1	19.2	15.7	21.6
Still	0.46	0.58	0.53	0.40	0.56
<i>Deaths :—</i>					
All causes	11.4	13.5	12.3	13.8	13.2
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Scarlet fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Whooping cough	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
Diphtheria	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Influenza	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.05
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.05
<i>Notifications :—</i>					
Typhoid fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Paratyphoid fever	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05
Scarlet fever	1.89	2.02	2.03	1.57	0.97
Whooping cough	1.64	1.65	1.47	1.25	2.55
Diphtheria	0.46	0.52	0.56	0.31	0.67
Erysipelas	0.25	0.28	0.24	0.31	0.21
Small-pox	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—
Measles	11.67	10.89	11.19	9.03	19.00
Pneumonia	0.87	1.03	0.72	0.78	0.52
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
Deaths under 1 year of age	46	54	43	53	47
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.6	7.8	4.5	7.6	10.00
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still).					
<i>Notifications :—</i>					
Puerperal fever	9.93	12.65	8.81	3.60 15.87*	10.40
Puerperal pyrexia					
<i>Maternal Mortality :—</i>					
Abortion with sepsis	0.25	} Not available.			—
Abortion without sepsis	0.08				—
Puerperal infections	0.24				—
Other	1.22				2.89
Total	1.79				2.89

* Including Puerperal Fever

A dash (—) signifies that there were no deaths.

TABLE 8 (1945).		DEATHS, <i>i.e.</i> DEATHS ACTUALLY BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.																				AGES.							
		LOCALITIES.																											
CAUSES OF DEATH.		Alexandra	Central	Clee	Coates	Hainton	Humber	North-East	Scartho	South	South-West	Victoria	Wellington	Weelsby	Wellow	INSTITUTIONS				Total at all Ages	Under 1 Year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and up	
		General Dist. Hospital	Scartho Infirmary	Corporation Hospital.	Other Institutions																								
All causes	Certified	44	31	81	11	58	57	26	24	104	33	28	49	55	35	60	300	30	10	1036	80	10	8	14	20	71	268	565	
	Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
2.	Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
3.	Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
4.	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
5.	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		
6.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system ..	1	1	6	1	1	4	2	1	8	5	—	4	1	—	—	1	17	—	53	3	—	—	—	10	18	16	6	
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	5	—	10	—	—	2	3	2	3	—	—	
8.	Syphilitic disease	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	15	1	—	—	—	—	3	6	5	
9.	Influenza	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	
10.	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	
11.	Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
12.	Acute Infectious Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
13M.	Cancer of buccal cavity and œsophagus (males only)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	
13F.	Cancer of uterus	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum ..	1	—	1	—	—	5	—	2	6	—	—	2	2	—	3	4	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	15	
15.	Cancer of breast	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	1	—	6	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	7	
16.	Cancer of all other sites	6	2	4	1	5	4	—	1	17	3	3	2	3	3	9	29	2	—	94	—	—	—	—	—	5	40	49	
17.	Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
18.	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	4	4	10	—	11	4	4	2	7	4	2	3	7	7	1	36	—	—	106	—	—	—	—	1	1	34	70	
19.	Heart Disease	14	9	21	3	12	16	6	11	28	11	6	12	15	10	1	18	—	—	193	—	—	—	1	3	6	60	123	
20.	Other diseases of the circulatory system	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	7	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	7	
21.	Bronchitis	2	4	6	—	4	5	2	2	2	—	1	3	4	—	2	8	—	—	45	3	2	—	1	—	—	9	30	
22.	Pneumonia	4	2	3	1	1	6	1	1	3	1	3	3	2	—	1	11	1	—	44	16	6	1	1	—	1	8	11	
23.	Other respiratory diseases	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	1	1	—	8	1	—	22	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	11	
24.	Ulceration of the stomach or duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	2	
25.	Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age) ..	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	2	6	—	—	19	17	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
26.	Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	
27.	Other digestive diseases	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	5	—	—	12	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	8	
28.	Nephritis	—	2	3	—	—	1	2	—	3	1	—	1	1	2	3	7	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	3	13	10	
29.	Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30.	Other maternal causes	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	
31.	Premature birth	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	4	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
32.	Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	2	2	5	—	1	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
33.	Suicide	—	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	3	
34.	Road traffic accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
35.	Other violent causes	1	—	3	1	2	1	2	—	1	1	2	1	1	1	7	4	—	1	29	4	—	—	5	—	3	8	9	
36.	All other causes	5	3	9	—	12	5	4	2	13	2	4	10	11	7	10	117	—	1	215	5	—	2	—	1	9	13	185	
Totals		44	31	81	11	58	57	26	24	104	33	28	49	55	35	60	300	30	10	1036	80	10	8	14	20	71	268	565	
Subdivisions (included above) :—																													
Senility (in 36)		2	2	6	—	7	2	4	1	5	—	—	4	7	3	—	99	—	—	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	142

